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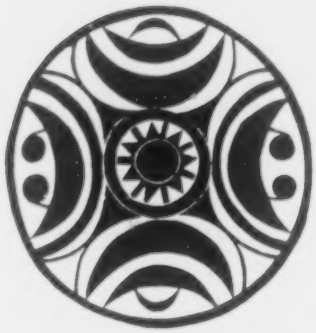

BLACKS IN WISCONSIN

A 1980 CHARTBOOK

Population Series 80-7
Applied Population Laboratory
Department of Rural Sociology
College of Agricultural and Life Sciences
Cooperative Extension Service
University of Wisconsin-Madison
Madison, Wisconsin 53706

December 1988

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BLACKS IN WISCONSIN, A 1980 CHARTBOOK

A Demographic Profile of the Black and Total Population in Wisconsin

by

Doris P. Slesinger
and
Pilar A. Parra

Applied Population Laboratory
University of Wisconsin–Madison

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HIGHLIGHTS

- In 1980, the Black population in Wisconsin numbered 182,592, or 4 percent of the state's population.
- Forty-six percent of Wisconsin Blacks were born in the state, compared to 77 percent of the total Wisconsin population.
- Blacks are a highly urbanized population—95 percent live in large cities in Wisconsin, mostly in the southeastern corner of the state. The vast majority live in Milwaukee County.
- The Black population has a younger age structure than the total population. Almost half of all Blacks are under 20 years old, compared to one third of all persons in the state. On the other hand, the proportion of persons 65 years and older is three times greater among the total population than the Black population.
- Black families have a larger average size (3.7 persons) than the total population (3.3 persons).
- Almost half of all Black families are headed by women. The total population has a lower proportion of families with female householders (11 percent).
- Black women bear more children, on average, than all Wisconsin women. For example, Black women aged 35 to 44 years have borne an average of 3.5 children, compared to 2.9 children for all Wisconsin women of the same age.
- The median level of education among Black adults is 12.1 years, slightly lower than the median for all Wisconsin adults (12.5 years).
- In 1980, 54 percent of Blacks had a high school diploma, compared to 70 percent of the total population. The Black population in 1980 had about the same proportion of high school graduates that the total population had in 1970.
- The proportion of Blacks 16 to 21 years lacking a high school diploma and not enrolled in school is two and a half times greater than in the total population (25 percent versus 10 percent).
- At the level of higher education, Blacks 25 years and older with a college degree increased from 4 percent for both men and women in 1970 to 9 and 8 percent, respectively, in 1980.
- The number of Black students enrolled in the University of Wisconsin system declined from 3,756 in 1980–81, to 3,212 in 1986–87.
- The median income of Black families in 1979 was $13,450, 36 percent lower than the median income of all Wisconsin families ($20,915).
- Nearly one third of all Blacks living in Wisconsin in 1979 were poor, compared to 9 percent of the total state population.
- Twenty-eight percent of all Black families in the state lived in poverty in 1979, in contrast to 6 percent of all Wisconsin families. Although only one out of 33 families in the state are Black, about one out of seven families in poverty are Black.

- Black families headed by women have nearly twice the proportion in poverty as all female-headed families (48 percent versus 25 percent).
- The labor force participation of Black men and women is lower (53 percent) than the participation of all men and women in the state (60 percent). The level of unemployment among Blacks in 1980 was 14 percent, double that of the total Wisconsin labor force.
- Black workers are more likely to be operators, laborers, or service workers compared to all Wisconsin workers. Black workers have a lower proportion in executive, administrative, and managerial occupations than do all state workers.
- One third of Blacks live in owner-occupied housing, compared to two thirds of the total Wisconsin population.
- The median number of persons per housing unit is higher for Blacks than the total population. The median number of Blacks in owner-occupied units is 3.6, compared to 2.7 for the total population.
- The median value of houses owned by Blacks is $30,700, while the median value of houses owned by the total population is $48,600 (in 1980 dollars).

INTRODUCTION

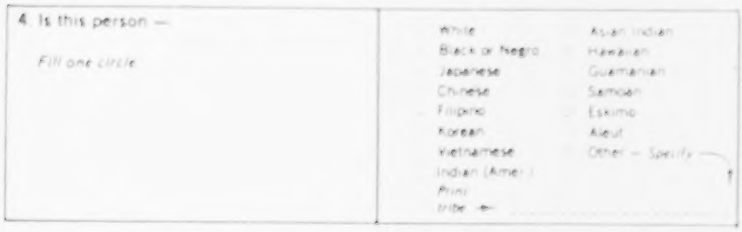
The purpose of this report is to provide a statistical portrait of Blacks in Wisconsin which may be useful to individuals, organizations, and agencies involved in planning, grant-writing, research, and the development and provision of programs and services.

The publication is divided into two sections. The first contains 58 charts and maps each accompanied by an explanatory paragraph highlighting the information depicted. The second section contains a set of tables (Appendix A) which provide more detailed numeric information on selected topics. Also included is a list of definitions (Appendix B) which clarifies census terms used in the report. Additional explanation of terms can be found in the U.S. Bureau of the Census *1980 Census of Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Wisconsin*, PC80-1-C51, Appendix B.

Data for this report were derived primarily from the published volumes and the summary tape files from the 1970 and 1980 U.S. Census of Population and Housing. Other sources include data provided by the Milwaukee Department of City Development; the Wisconsin Center for Health Statistics; the Vocational, Technical, and Adult Education (VTAE) System; and the Affirmative Action Office of the University of Wisconsin System.

Some explanations regarding the data are in order.

- In the charts and tables based on U.S. Census information, Black persons were identified based on responses to the following question on the Census form:



- In many cases, data in the report present a comparison between Blacks and the total Wisconsin population. Blacks, as well as other minorities, are included in the total population. Since minorities comprise only 6.3 percent of the total Wisconsin population, the reader may interpret the charts and tables as a Black/White comparison.
- The numbers of the total Black population differ slightly in some tables. This is because some census figures are based on data for the entire population (volumes PC80-1-A51 and PC80-1-B51). Other census figures represent estimates based on a sample of the population (volumes PC80-1-C51 and PC80-1-D51).
- Income and poverty data are based on income earned or obtained in 1969 and 1979. Therefore, data are reported for these years, rather than 1970 and 1980.

Many of the trends presented in this volume mirror trends occurring at a national level. For more information about Blacks in the United States, we suggest *We, the Black Americans* published by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, March 1986, available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

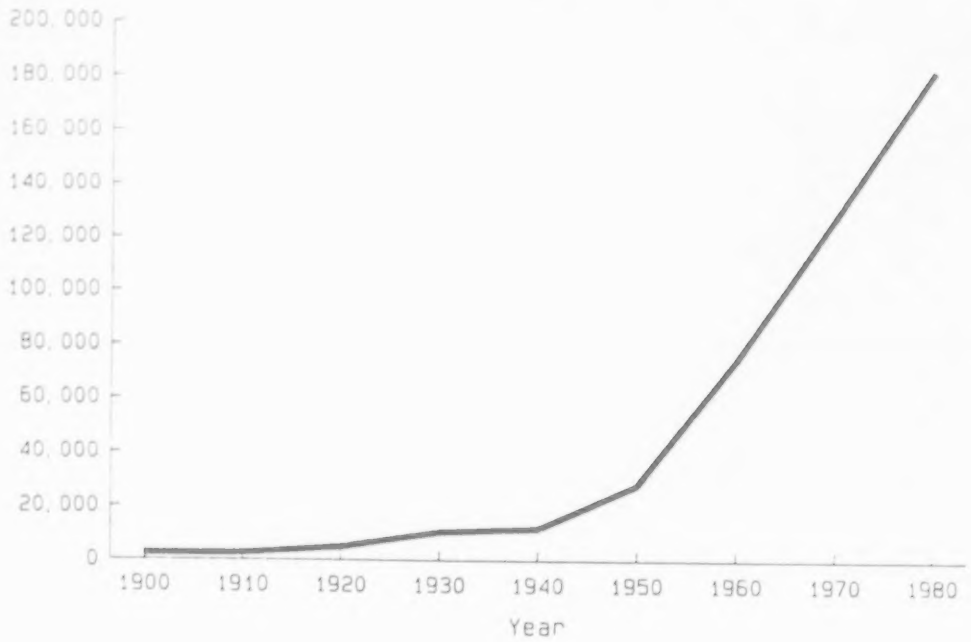
Two additional volumes in the Applied Population Laboratory's Population Series provide data which permit comparisons between Blacks and other minority groups in the state. They are *Hispanics in Wisconsin, 1980: A Chartbook* (Population Series 80-5) and *American Indians in Wisconsin, 1980: Reference Tables* (Population Series 80-4). See inside back cover for ordering information.

HISTORY

Black Population Growth, 1900–1980

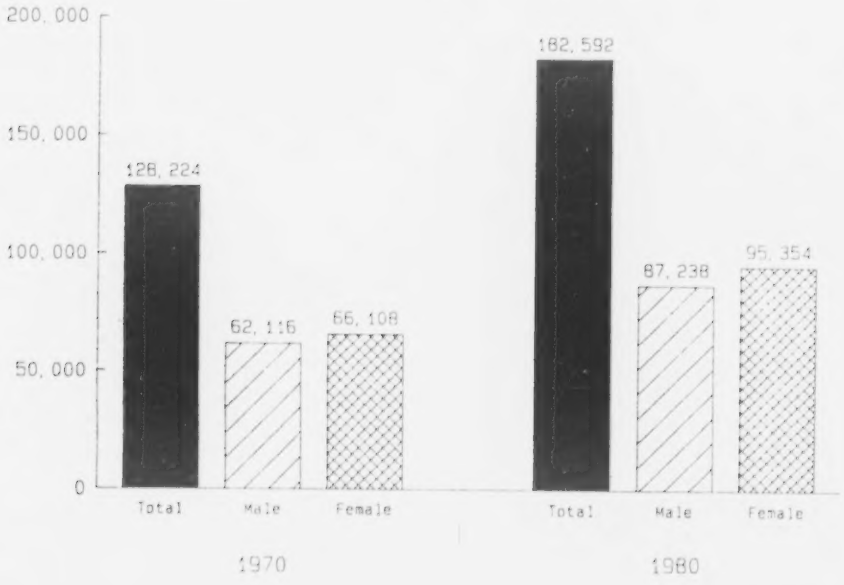
Although Blacks comprise a relatively small proportion of the total Wisconsin population (4 percent), the Black population has grown from 2,542 in 1900 to 182,592 in 1980 (see Chart 1 and Table A1). During the 1950s and 1960s, the Wisconsin Black population grew rapidly due to inmigration. Most Blacks moved here from the South in response both to limited job opportunities there as agriculture became mechanized, and to expanded employment opportunities in the northern industrial metropolitan areas.

Chart 1. Black Population, Wisconsin: 1900–1980



The recent growth of the Black population between 1970 and 1980 is illustrated in Chart 2 and Table A2. In 1970, 128,224 Blacks lived in the state; by 1980 the figure increased by 42 percent to 182,592. This growth was due primarily to natural increase (births minus deaths), rather than migration (inmigrants minus outmigrants). Of the total number of Blacks added to the state's population between 1970 and 1980, 60 percent resulted from an excess of births over deaths and 40 percent from inmigration.

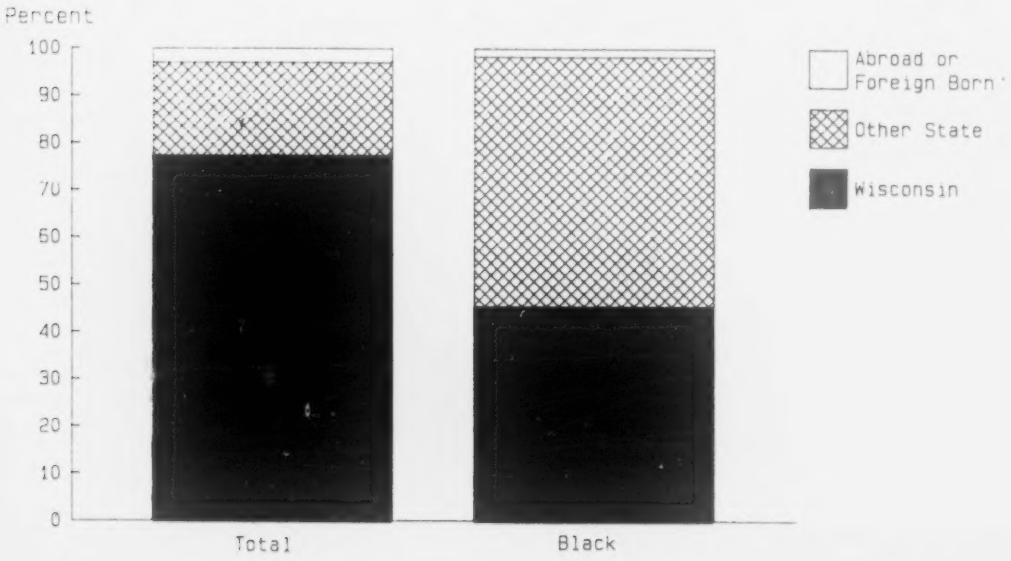
Chart 2. **Total and Black Population, by Gender, Wisconsin: 1970–1980**



Birth Place

Just under half (46 percent) of Wisconsin's Blacks were born in the state, 53 percent were born in other states, and just one percent were foreign born. In contrast, most Wisconsin residents (77 percent) were born here, 20 percent were born in other states, and 3 percent in other countries (see Chart 3 and Table A3).

Chart 3. **Birthplace of Total and Black Population, Wisconsin: 1980**



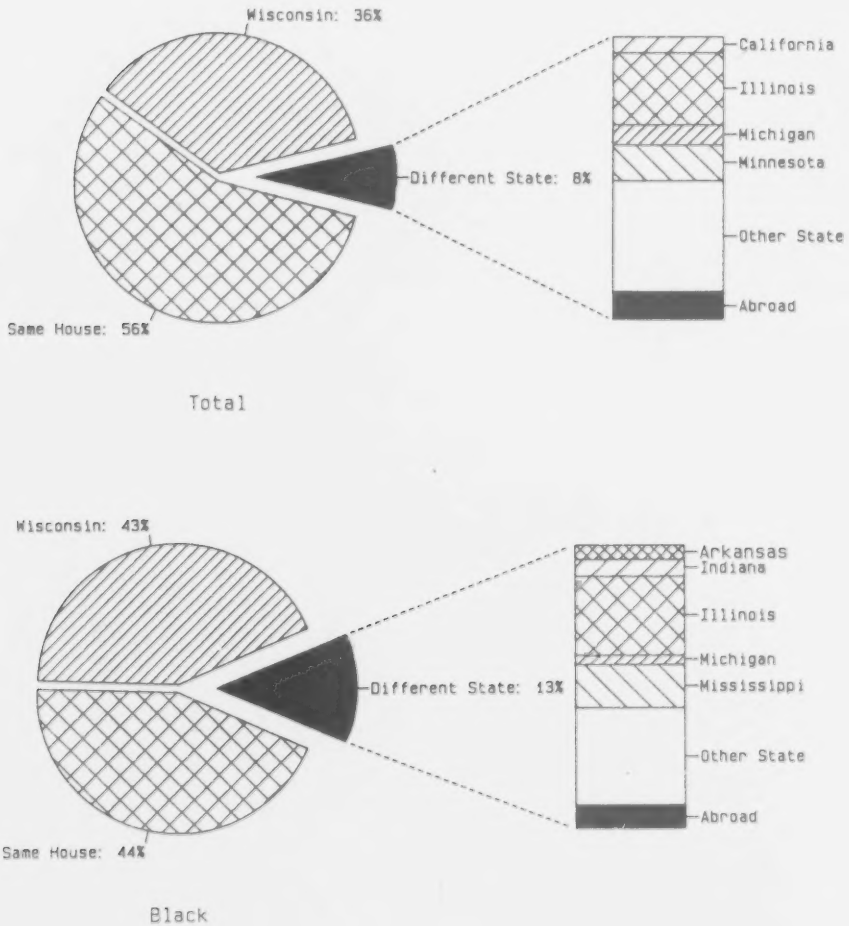
Migration to Wisconsin, 1975–1980

The 1980 Census reported the place of residence in 1975* of all persons five years and older in 1980. Forty-four percent of the Black population lived in the same house in 1980 as in 1975, 43 percent lived in a different house in Wisconsin, and 13 percent lived in a different state or abroad. Among the total population, slightly more than half lived in the same house in 1975 and 1980, just over a third changed residence within the state, and 8 percent lived in a different state or abroad.

Those who migrated to Wisconsin between 1975 and 1980 came primarily from Illinois. This was true for both Blacks and the total population. However, while Minnesota sent the second largest number of total migrants to Wisconsin between 1975 and 1980, the second largest number of Black migrants came from Mississippi (see Chart 4).

* See Appendix B for further explanation.

Chart 4. **Migration of Total and Black Persons to Wisconsin: 1975–1980**

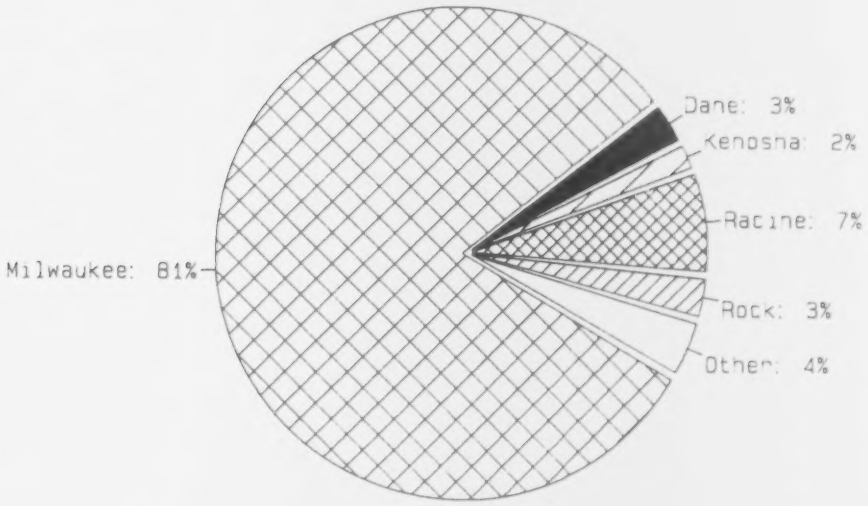


GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

Blacks by County

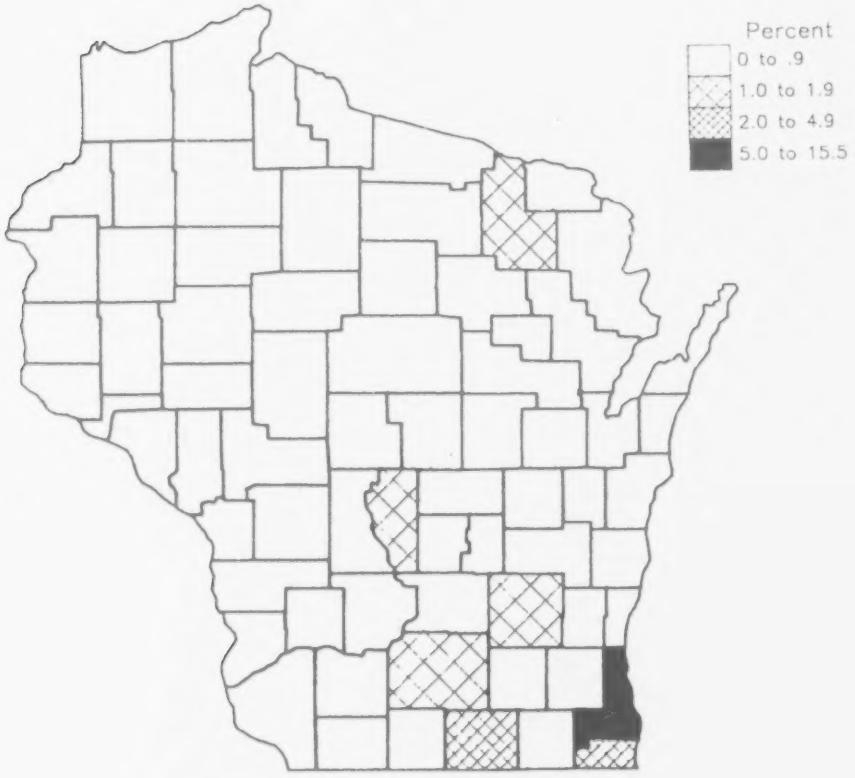
The Black population is highly concentrated in the southeastern corner of the state (see Chart 5 and Table A4). Milwaukee county houses the majority of Blacks (81 percent), followed by Racine (7 percent), Dane and Rock (3 percent each), and Kenosha (2 percent).

Chart 5. **Blacks by County, Wisconsin: 1980**



Looking at these figures another way, there are only two counties in the state in which Blacks comprise more than 5 percent of the population - Milwaukee, with 16 percent, and Racine, with 8 percent (see Chart 6 and Table A4).

Chart 6. **Proportion of Blacks in Wisconsin Counties: 1980**

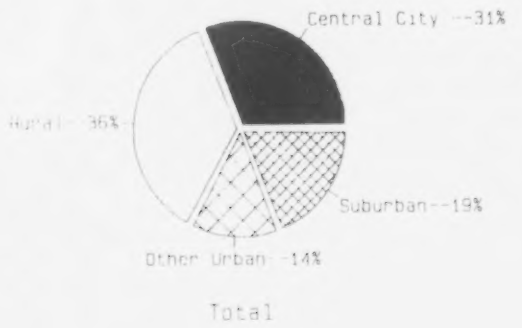


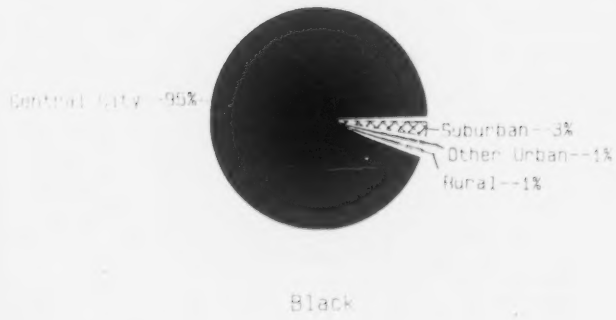
Urban/Rural* Residence

Blacks are highly concentrated in the state's largest cities, as seen in Chart 7. Ninety-five percent of Wisconsin Blacks reside in major cities, in contrast to 31 percent of the total state population. Only 4 percent of Blacks live in suburbs or small to medium-sized cities (2,500 to 50,000 inhabitants), compared to one third of the total population. Very few Blacks (1 percent) live in rural areas, as opposed to 36 percent of the total population.

* See Appendix B for further explanation.

Chart 7. **Urban and Rural Residence of Total and Black Population, Wisconsin: 1980**

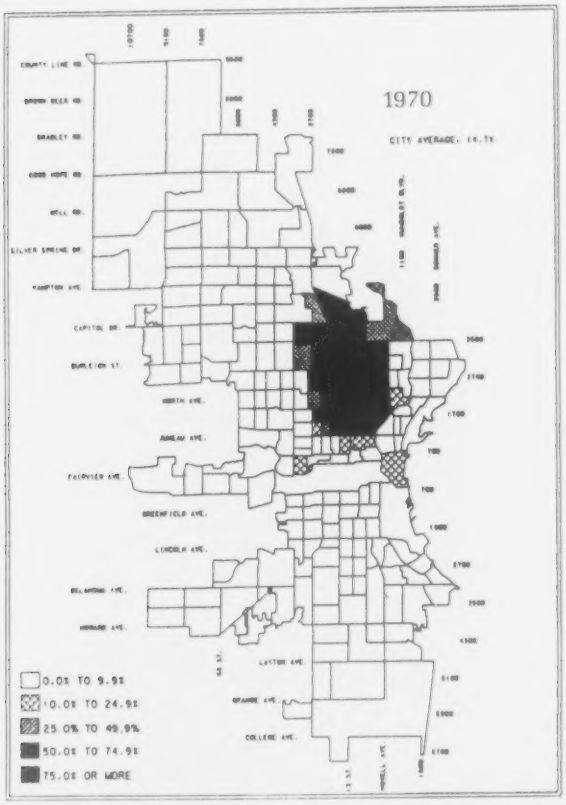




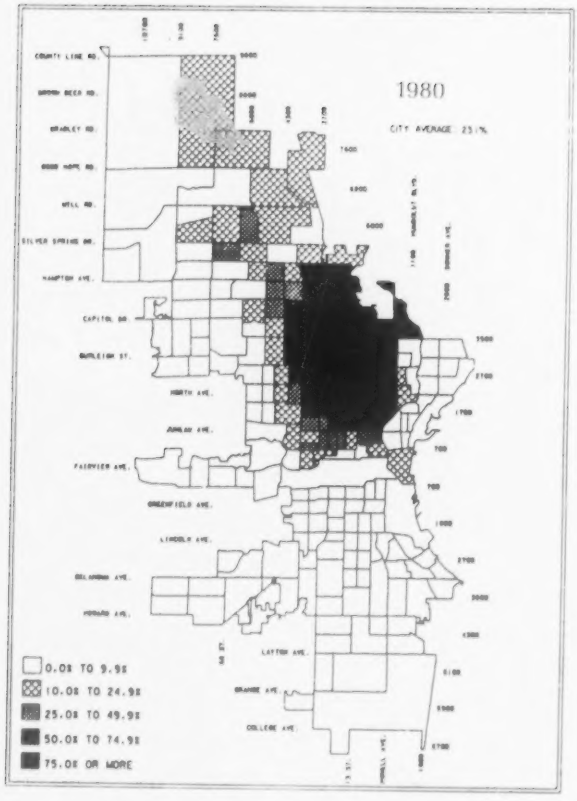
Blacks in Milwaukee

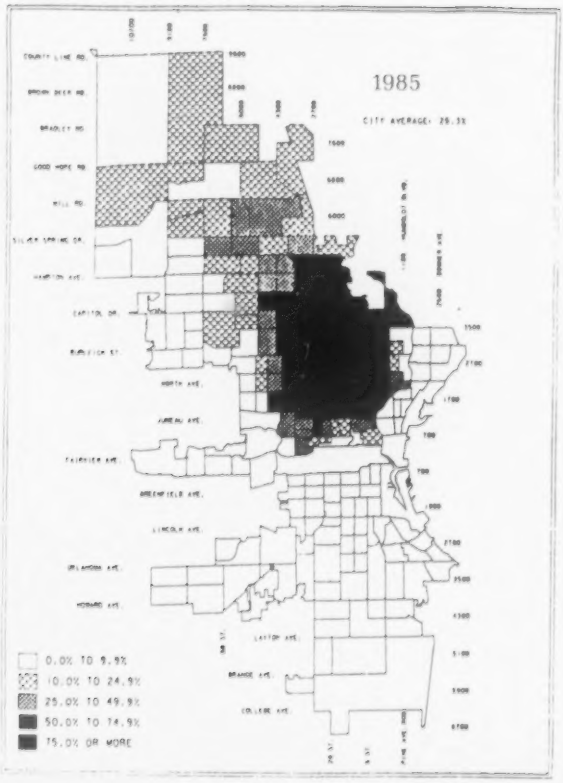
The three maps in Chart 8 display the residential pattern of Blacks in Milwaukee in 1970, 1980, and 1985. The Black population in the city of Milwaukee grew from 105,088 in 1970, to 146,940 in 1980, and 154,813 in 1985. The key gives the proportion of Blacks in each census tract. The Chart shows that most Blacks in Milwaukee live in a well-defined area whose boundaries have changed very little from 1970 to 1985. Within these boundaries, however, there has been change in the density of the Black population. The census tracts with the greatest proportion of Black population (75 percent or more) are illustrated in solid black. In 1970, 58 percent of the Black population lived in census tracts with highest concentration; by 1980, 63 percent of the total Black population lived in this segregated area. However, by 1985, the proportion declined to 55 percent. The map also indicates a slight integration of Blacks into non-Black areas, mostly on the northwest side. In 1985, 15 percent lived in tracts in which less than 25 percent of the residents were Black.

Chart 8. **Proportion of Black Population in each Census Tract in City of Milwaukee: 1970, 1980, 1985**



Source: City of Milwaukee, Department of City Development, Policy Development Information System, *The Milwaukee Urban Atlas, 1986.*


1980
CITY AVERAGE: 23.1%
COUNTY LINE RD.
BROWN DEER RD.
BRADLEY RD.
GOOD HOPE RD.
HILL RD.
SILVER SPRING DR.
HAMPTON AVE.
CAPITOL DR.
BURLEIGH ST.
NORTH AVE.
AMBLER AVE.
FAIRVIEW AVE.
GREENFIELD AVE.
LINCOLN AVE.
OKLAHOMA AVE.
HOWARD AVE.
LAYTON AVE.
GRANGE AVE.
COLLEGE AVE.
HUMBOLDT BLVD.
DOREEN AVE.
0.0% TO 9.9%
10.0% TO 24.9%
25.0% TO 49.9%
50.0% TO 74.9%
75.0% OR MORE


1985
CITY AVERAGE: 29.3%
COUNTY LINE RD.
BROWN DEER RD.
BRADLEY RD.
GOOD HOPE RD.
HILL RD.
SILVER SPRING DR.
HAMPTON AVE.
CAPITOL DR.
BURLEIGH ST.
NORTH AVE.
AMBLER AVE.
FAIRVIEW AVE.
GREENFIELD AVE.
LINCOLN AVE.
OKLAHOMA AVE.
HOWARD AVE.
LAYTON AVE.
GRANGE AVE.
COLLEGE AVE.
HUMBOLDT BLVD.
DOREEN AVE.
0.0% TO 9.9%
10.0% TO 24.9%
25.0% TO 49.9%
50.0% TO 74.9%
75.0% OR MORE

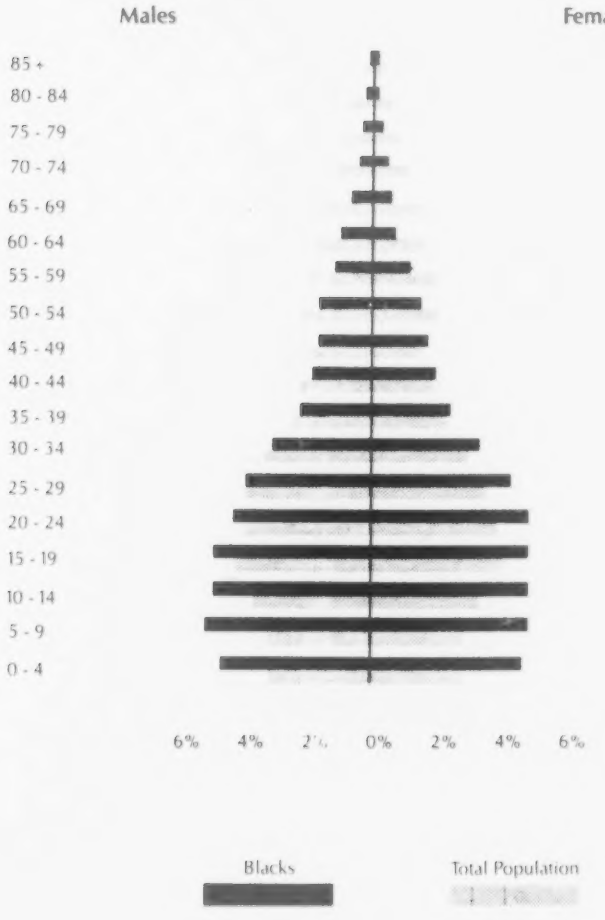
AGE AND GENDER

Age Distribution

The age distribution of the Black population differs markedly from that of the total Wisconsin population. About half of all Blacks are under 20 years of age, compared to a third of the total population. Conversely, only 4 percent of the Black population is 65 or older compared to 12 percent of the state's population. Chart 9 and Table A5 contrast the age/gender distribution of the Black population with the total Wisconsin population.

The Black population contains 91 males per 100 females; while the total population has 96 males for every 100 females.

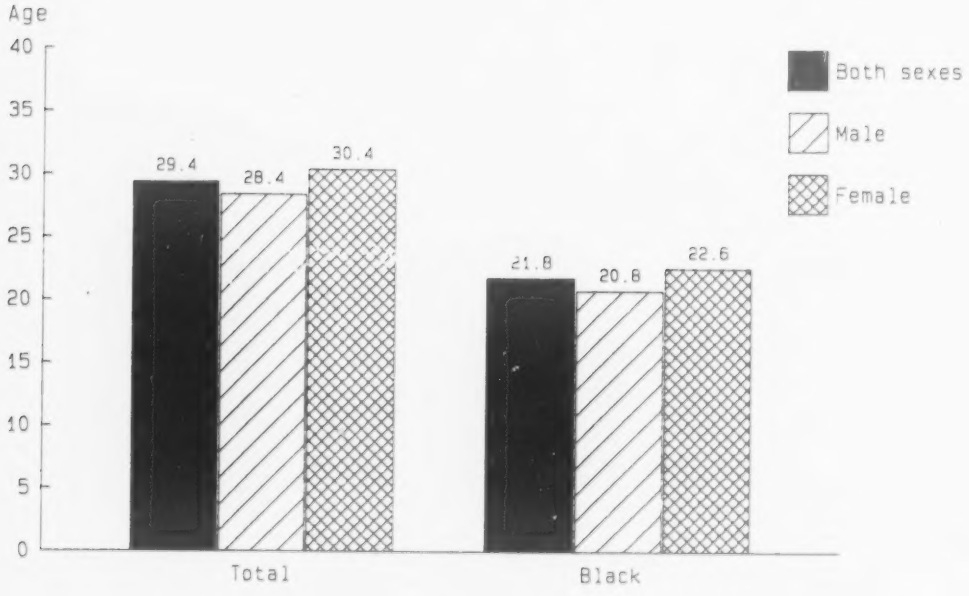
Chart 9. **Total and Black Population, by Age and Gender, Wisconsin: 1980**



Gender Differences in Median Age

Chart 10 and Table A5 show that, for both Blacks and the total population, females have a higher median age than males . The total female population has a median age of 30.4 years; Black women average about eight years younger (22.6 years).

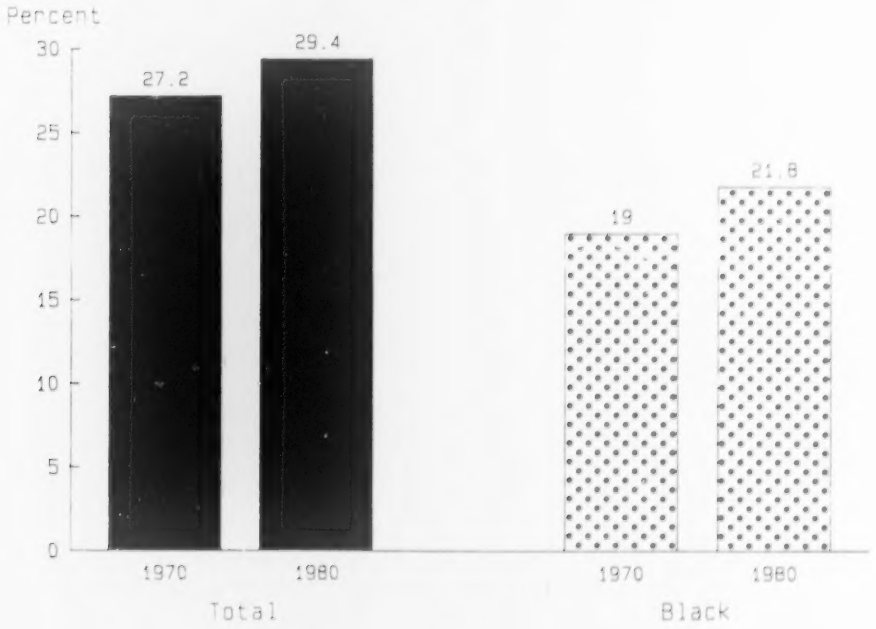
Chart 10. **Median Age of Total and Black Population, by Gender, Wisconsin: 1980**



Increase in Median Age, 1970–1980

The median age of Blacks and the total population has increased by about two years since 1970, as seen in Chart 11. For Blacks, it rose from 19 to 21.8 years; for the total population it rose from 27.2 to 29.4 years. The Black population still remains about seven years younger, on average, than the total Wisconsin population.

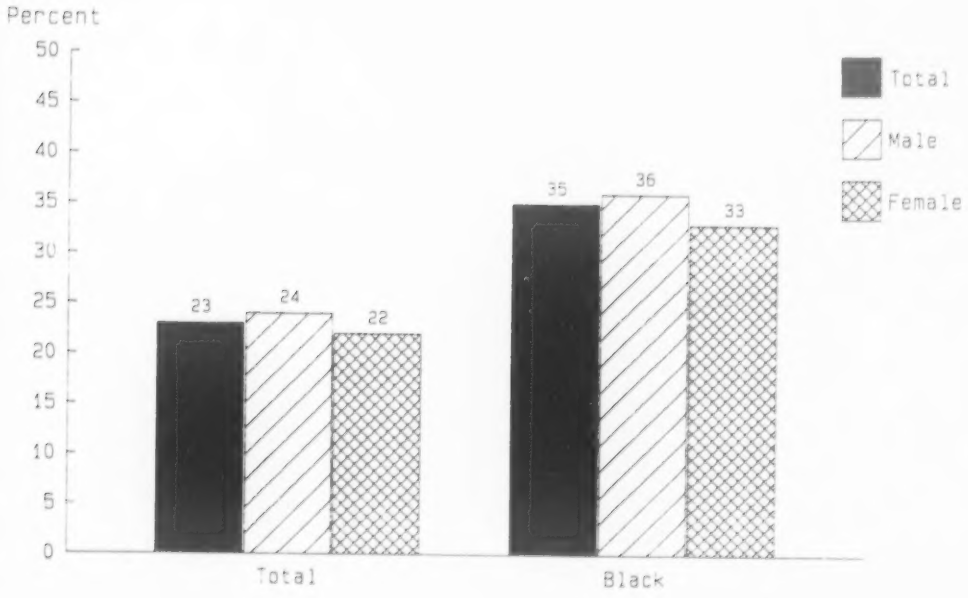
Chart 11. **Median Age of Total and Black Population, Wisconsin: 1970–1980**



Children Under 15 Years

The Black population in Wisconsin is a youthful one (see Chart 12 and Table A5). Children under 15 years account for 35 percent of all Blacks and 23 percent of all Wisconsin residents. Though females outnumber males in both the total Black and total Wisconsin populations, there is a higher proportion of males than females in the under 15 age group.

Chart 12. **Total and Black Population under Age 15, by Gender, Wisconsin: 1980**



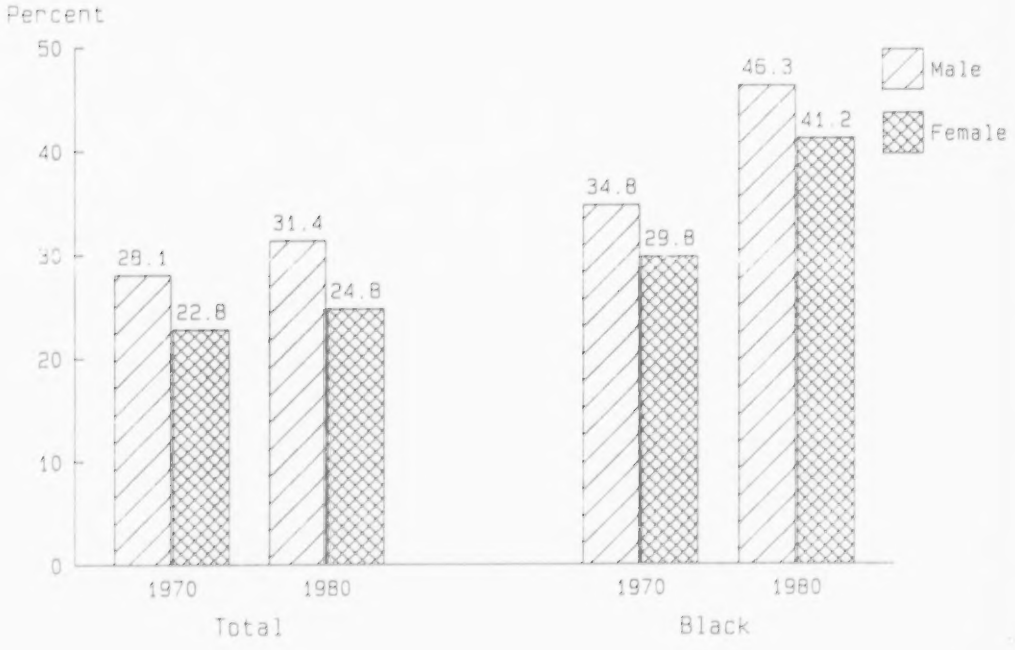
LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

Change in Marital Status by Gender, 1970–1980

Single

Between 1970 and 1980, the proportion of adults stating that they were single has increased. However, in both years it was higher for Blacks than the total group. In addition, the gap between Blacks and the total population has widened. The proportion single increased 11 percent for both Black males and females, but increased only 3 percent for total males and 2 percent for total females (see Chart 13 and Table A6). This difference is due partly to the youthful age structure of the Black population, but also to the lower proportion of Blacks who report they are married.

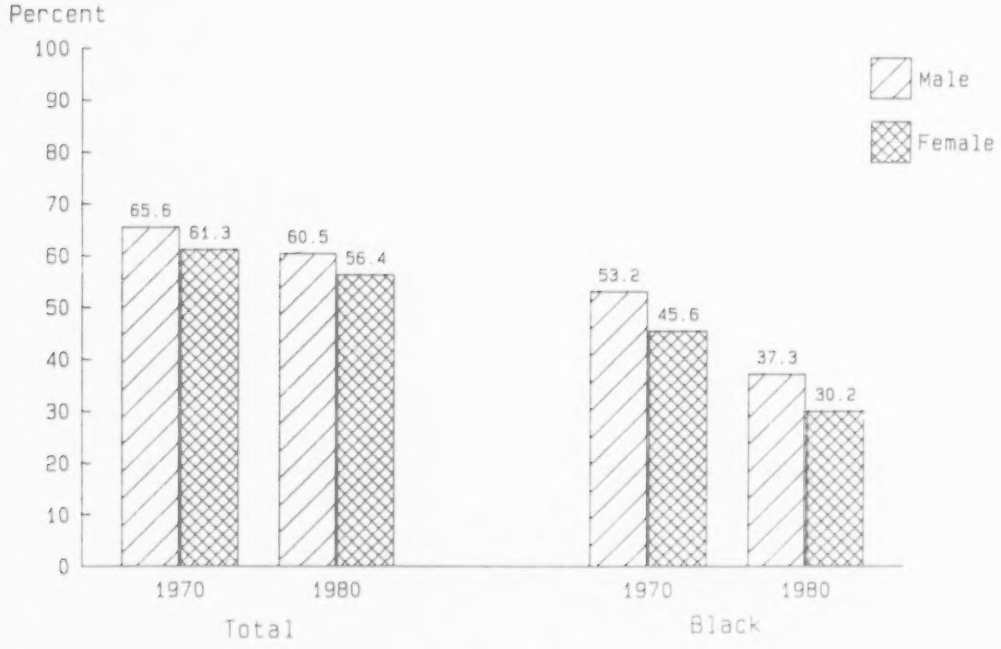
Chart 13. **Total and Black Persons 15 Years and Older Who Are Single, by Gender, Wisconsin: 1970–1980**



Married

The proportion married is lower among Blacks than the total population. In 1980, 37 percent of Black men and 30 percent of Black women were married as opposed to 60 percent of all men and 56 percent of all women. The proportion of all persons married and living with spouse has declined since 1970, while the proportion single has increased. The differences are more pronounced for Blacks than the total population. The number of Black males married and living with spouse decreased from 53 percent in 1970 to 37 percent in 1980. Likewise, the percent of Black women married and living with spouse dropped from 46 percent in 1970 to only 30 percent in 1980 (see Chart 14 and Table A6).

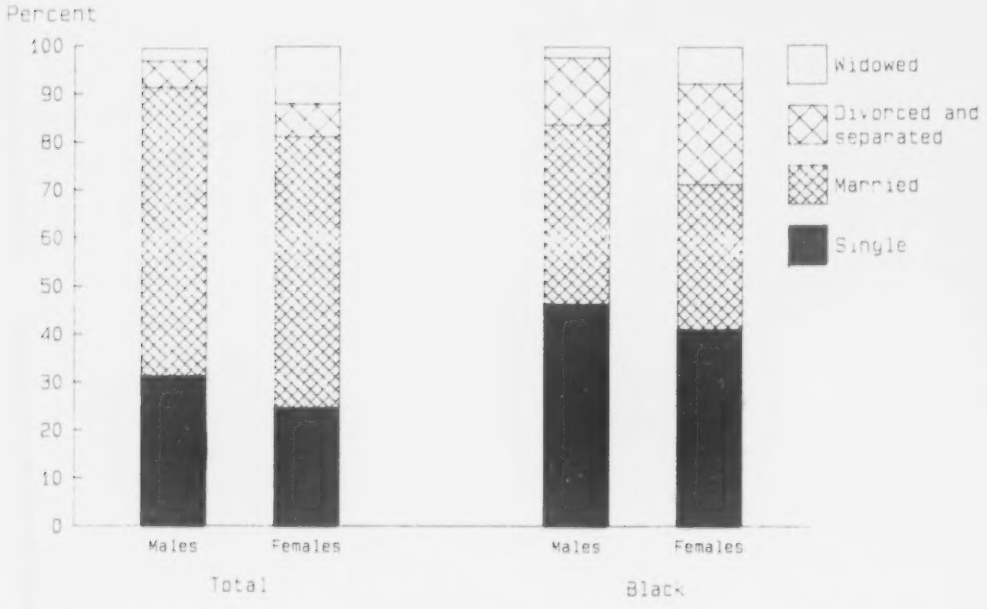
Chart 14. **Total and Black Persons 15 Years and Older Who Are Married and Living with Spouse, by Gender, Wisconsin: 1970–1980**



Separated, Divorced, or Widowed

Chart 15 and Table A6 contrast the marital status of both the Black and total population. The trends for the single and married are clearly illustrated. The chart also shows that the proportion of Black males and females separated or divorced exceeds that of the total population in Wisconsin. The proportion of divorced or separated Black women is three times that of all women. This may be due, in part, to the fact that the remarriage rate for Blacks is lower than that of other groups in the population. Because there are fewer elderly Blacks, a smaller proportion of Black males and females are widowed compared to the total Wisconsin population.

Chart 15. **Marital Status of Total and Black Population 15 Years and Older, by Gender, Wisconsin: 1980**



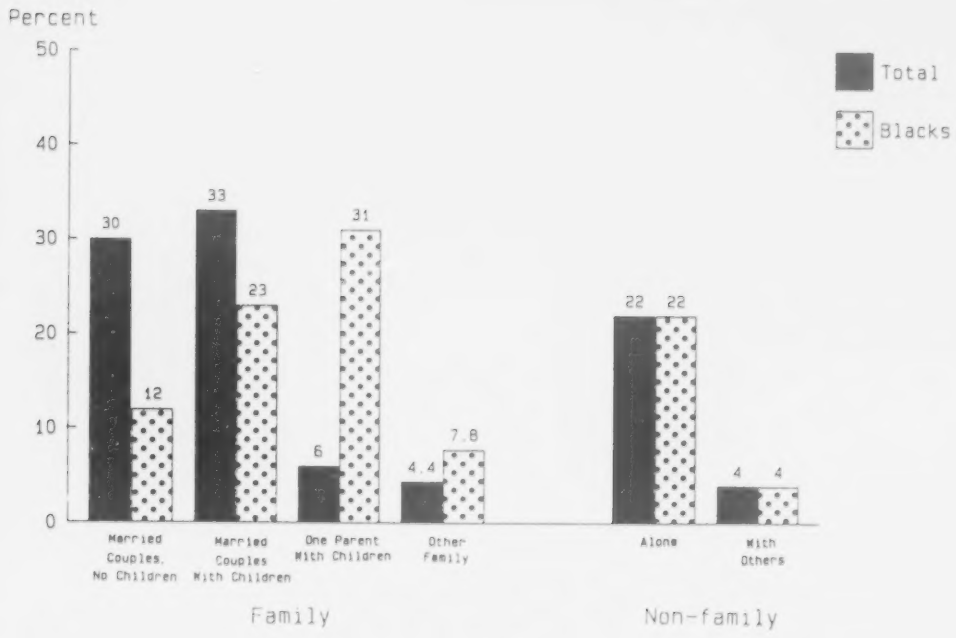
FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS

Households*

Black family households are less likely than all family households to contain a married couple. Thirty-five percent of Black households contain married couples with children, compared to 65 percent of all households. Black households, on the other hand, are more likely to include a single parent with children. Single parents with children under 18 years account for 31 percent of Black households but just 6 percent of all households. These figures are shown in Chart 16 and Table A7.

* See Appendix B for further explanation.

Chart 16. **Types of Family and Non-family Living Arrangements in Total and Black Households, Wisconsin: 1980**

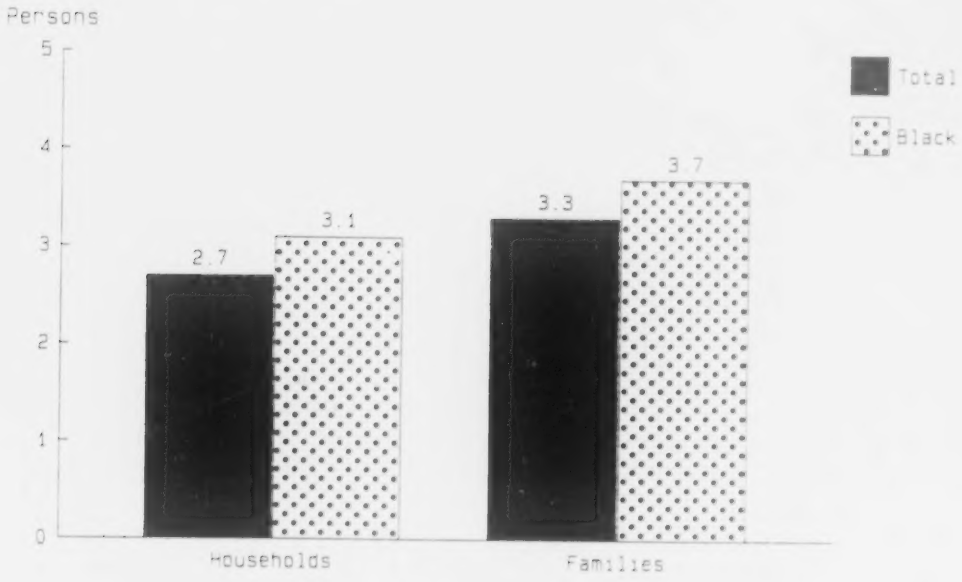


Family* and Household* Size

Chart 17 shows the average number of persons in both households and families. For both units, Blacks have a larger average number of persons than the total population. Black households average 3.1 persons, while all households in the state average 2.7 persons. Black families average 3.7 persons, compared to 3.3 persons for all families. In general, households average fewer persons than families because most non-family households* consist of individuals living alone.

* See Appendix B for further explanation.

Chart 17. **Average Number of Persons in Total and Black Households and Families, Wisconsin: 1980**

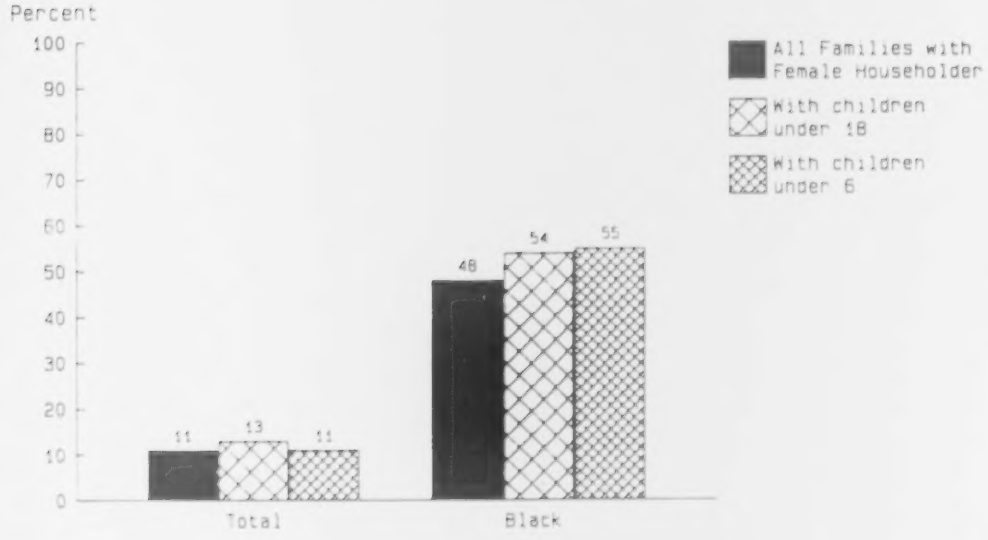


Female Householders*

According to the 1980 Census, 19,964 households in Wisconsin are headed by Black women, out of 133,313 households headed by women in the state. Women head 48 percent of all Black family households but only 11 percent of all family households in Wisconsin (see Chart 18 and Table A8). The proportion of family households headed by women increases when children are present. Fifty-four percent of Black family households with children under 18 years are headed by women, compared to 13 percent of all family households.

* See Appendix B for further explanation.

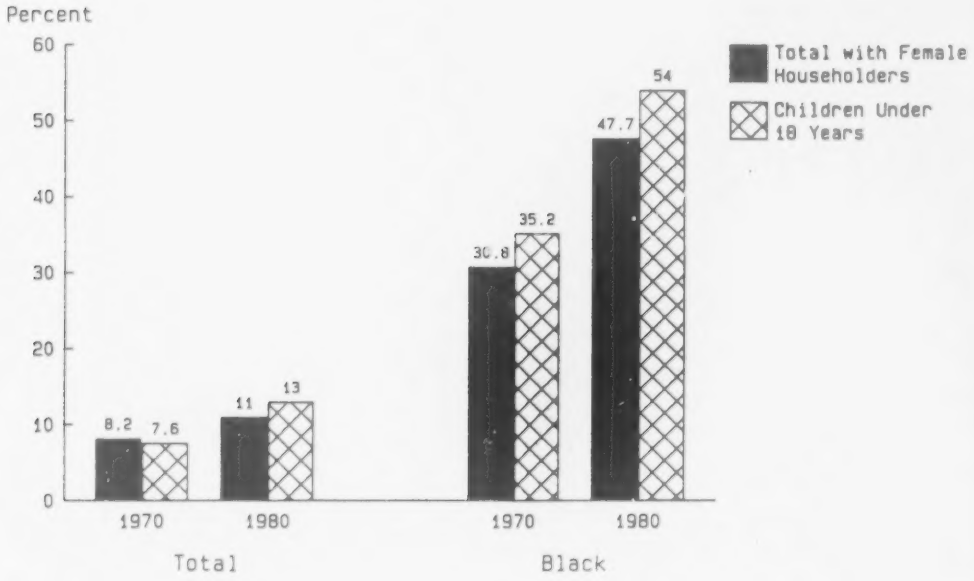
Chart 18. **Total and Black Families with Female Householder, by Presence and Age of Own Children, Wisconsin: 1980**



Increase in Families Headed by Women, 1970–1980

Between 1970 and 1980 there was a nationwide increase in the number of families headed by women (see Chart 19 and Table A8). For Wisconsin, the proportion of female householders in the total population increased from 8 to 11 percent. For the Black population, the proportion of families headed by women increased from 31 to 48 percent. When children under 18 were present these figures increased from 8 to 13 percent and, for Blacks, from 35 to 54 percent.

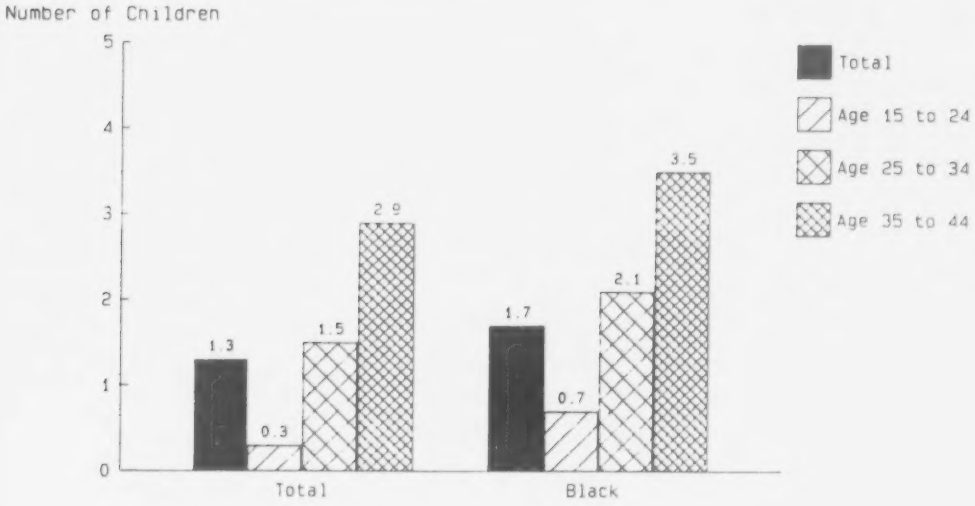
Chart 19. **Total and Black Families With Female Householder, Wisconsin: 1970–1980**



Number of Children

Black women have, on average, borne more children than the total female population. Chart 20 shows the average number of children born to women in three age groups. In all three groups, Black women have a higher mean number of children ever born. The average number of children born to Black women ranges from 0.7 for those 15 to 24 years to 3.5 children for women 35 to 44 years. For all Wisconsin women the average ranges from 0.3 for 15 to 24 year olds to 2.9 for 35 to 44 year olds.

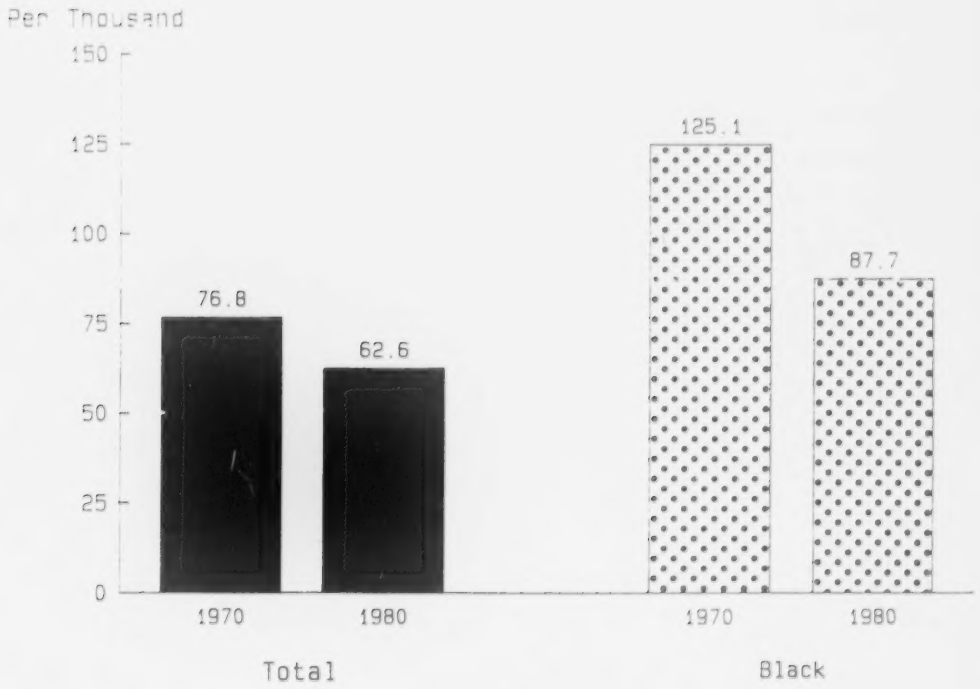
Chart 20. **Average Number of Children Ever Born to Total and Black Women, by Age, Wisconsin: 1980**



Fertility Decline, 1970–1980

Between 1970 and 1980, the fertility rate for Black women declined significantly, from 125 to 88 births per thousand. For all women in the state, the decrease was less dramatic, from 77 to 63 births per thousand. Despite these declines, the Black fertility rate remains higher than the fertility rate for all women in the state (see Chart 21 and Table A9).

Chart 21. **Births to Total and Black Women 15 to 49 Years, Wisconsin: 1970–1980**

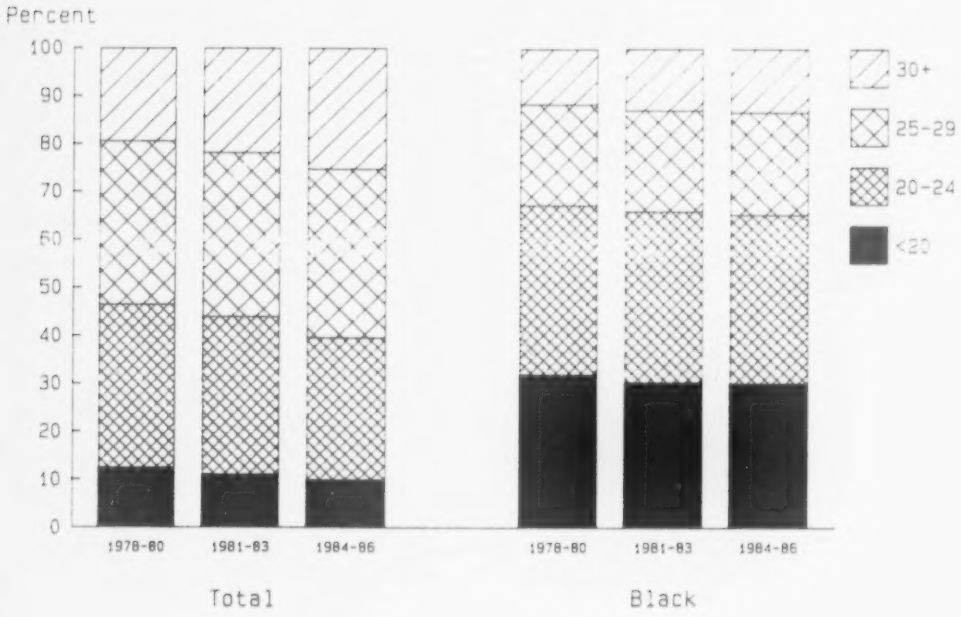


Source: Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services, *Trends in Maternal and Child Health Statistics, Wisconsin 1968–1984*.

Age of Women at Time of Giving Birth, 1978–1986

From 1978 to 1986 about one third of Black births were to women under age 20. In contrast, one tenth of births in the total population were to women under 20 years. Women between 20 and 24 years in both the total and Black populations have similar reproductive patterns. However, in the next age group, 25 to 29 years, the proportion of Black women giving birth (21 percent) was lower than the proportion of all women (30 percent). Although the proportion of women 30 years and older giving birth has increased in the general population, it has not increased among Blacks. Between 1978 and 1980, just 12 percent of Black women 30 years and older gave birth. In the years following, that proportion grew by just one percent. On the other hand, the proportion of all women 30 years and older who gave birth rose from 19 percent in 1978–80 to 25 percent in 1984–86 (see Chart 22 and Table A10).

Chart 22. **Age Distribution of Total and Black Women Who Gave Birth, Wisconsin: 1978–1986**



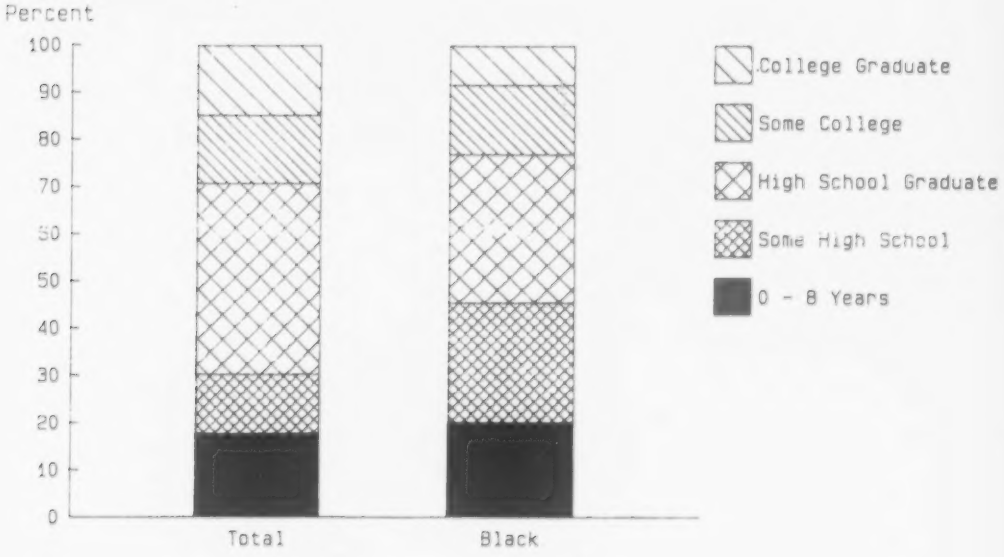
Source: Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services. Center for Health Statistics. Special Tabulations for 1978–1986.

EDUCATION

Years of School Completed

According to the 1980 Census, the median years of school completed for persons 25 years and older was almost equal for Blacks and the total population (12.1 versus 12.5 years). Nevertheless, Chart 23 shows that about 45 percent of Blacks compared with 30 percent of the total adult population 25 years and older had not completed high school. Chart 23 also shows that 31 percent of Blacks completed high school and did not continue, compared to 40 percent of the total adult population. Although a similar proportion completed some college (14 percent), only 8 percent of Blacks finished college, compared to 15 percent of the total population. For further details see Table A11.

Chart 23. **Years of School Completed by Total and Black Persons 25 Years and Older, Wisconsin: 1980**

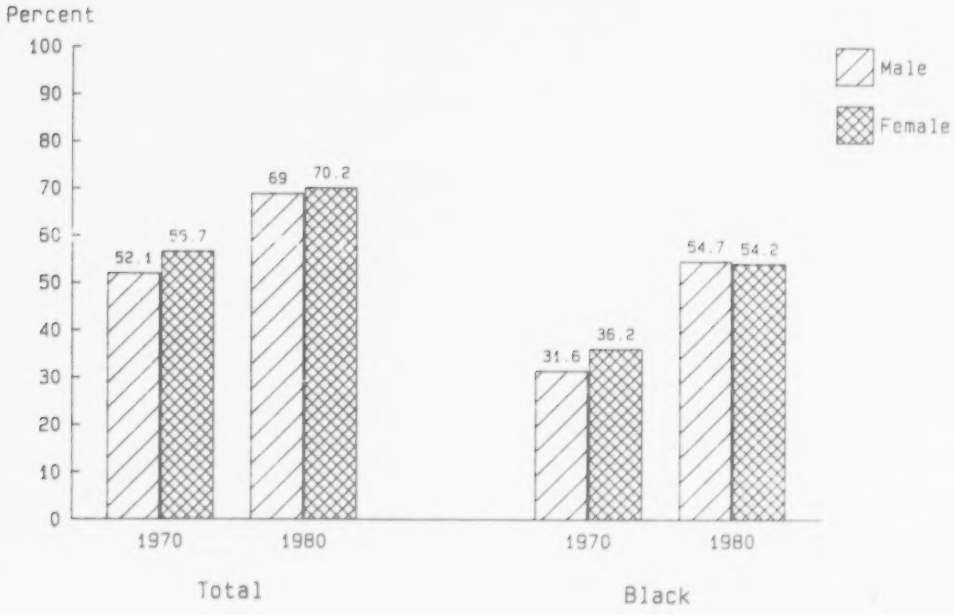


Adults with High School Diploma, 1970–1980

During the 1970–80 decade, Wisconsin experienced considerable improvement in the number of all persons attaining a high school diploma. While Blacks showed greater improvement than the total population, the proportion of Blacks receiving a high school diploma remains lower than the overall population.

Chart 24 and Table A11 show the differences in high school graduates, by gender. Between 1970 and 1980, the proportion of Black males with a high school diploma rose from 31 to 54 percent, and the proportion of Black females increased from 36 to 54 percent. During this same time period, the proportion of all Wisconsin males receiving a high school diploma increased from 52 to 69 percent, while the proportion of females rose from 57 to 70 percent. Since 1970, Black males have succeeded in closing the gap between the proportion of Black males and females receiving high school degrees. Also, the Black population in 1980 has about the same proportion of high school graduates that the total population had in 1970.

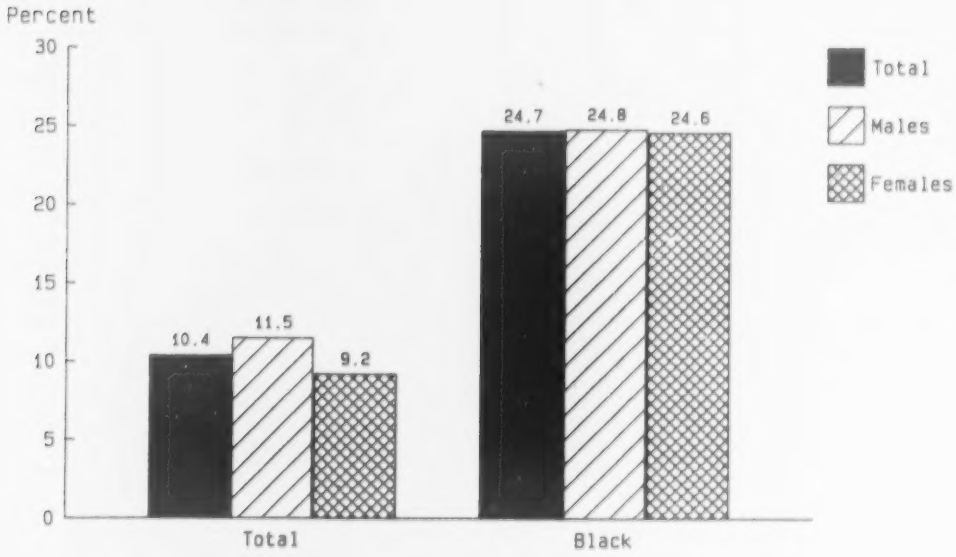
Chart 24. **Total and Black Persons 25 Years and Older with a High School Diploma, by Gender, Wisconsin: 1970–1980**



School Dropouts

A "dropout rate" was calculated by examining the proportion of young persons 16 to 21 years who are not high school graduates and who are not enrolled in school. The proportion among Blacks 16 to 21 years is two and a half times greater than in the total population (25 percent compared to 10 percent). The dropout rate among Black females is almost as high as for Black males, although, among the total population, females have a slightly lower dropout rate (see Chart 25 and Table A12).

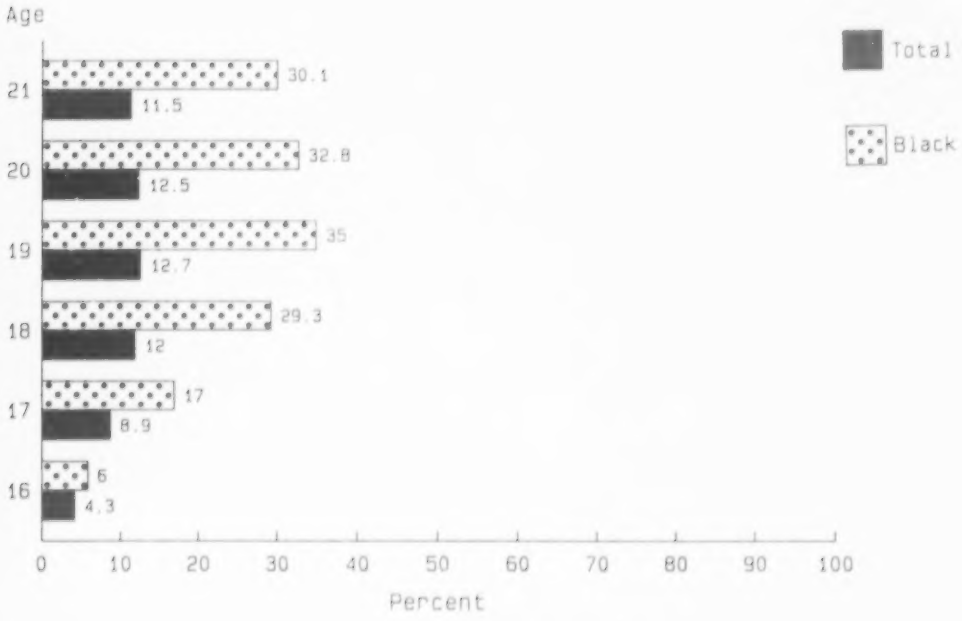
Chart 25. **Total and Black Persons 16 to 21 Years Not Enrolled in School and Lacking a High School Diploma, by Gender, Wisconsin: 1980**



School Dropouts by Age

The dropout rate among Black youths doubled from 17 to 19 years (17 to 35 percent). Among the total population, the proportion increased from 9 percent at 17 years to 13 percent at 19 years (see Chart 26 and Table A12). Nineteen is the age at which there is the highest proportion of youths not in school and lacking a high school diploma.

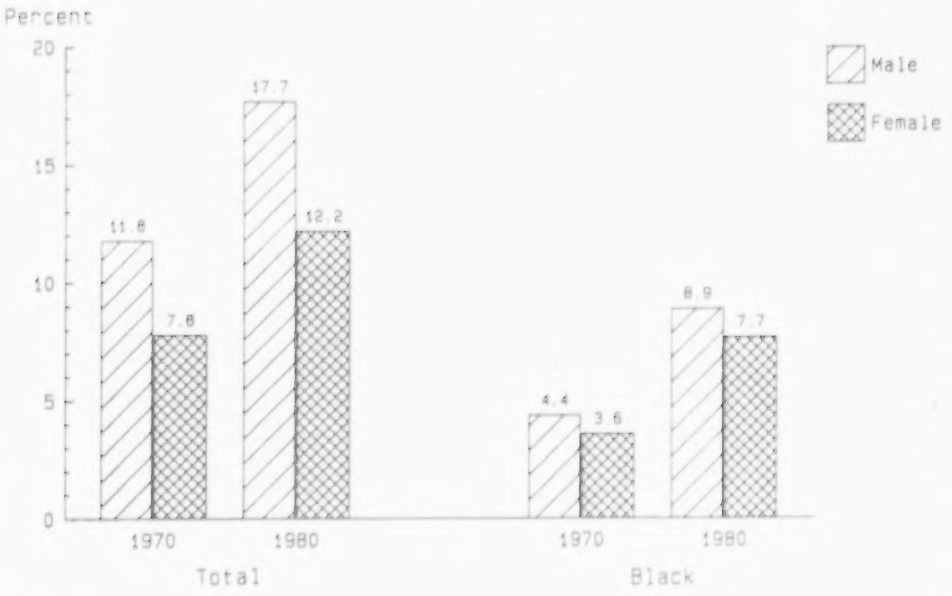
Chart 26. **Total and Black Persons 16 to 21 Years Not Enrolled in School and Lacking a High School Diploma, by Age, Wisconsin: 1980**



Increase in College Graduates, 1970–1980

Since 1970, there has been an improvement in the proportion of college graduates in the state. As shown in Chart 27 and Table 13, the proportion of Blacks 25 years and older with a college degree increased from 4 percent for both men and women in 1970 to 9 and 8 percent, respectively, in 1980. For the overall population, the proportions increased from 12 to 18 percent for men and 8 to 12 percent for women.

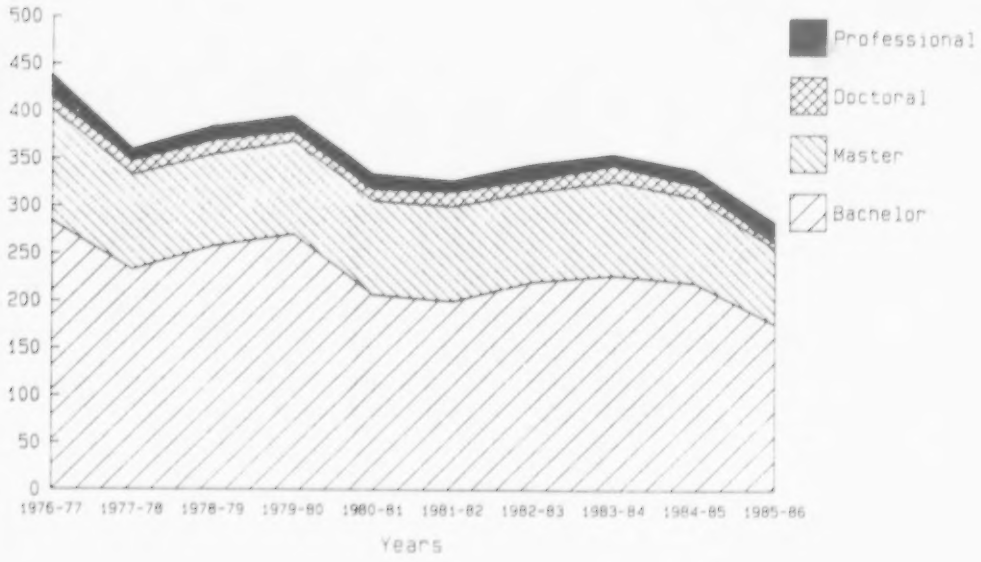
Chart 27. **Total and Black Persons 25 Years and Older Who Graduated from College, by Gender, Wisconsin: 1970–1980**



Degrees from the University of Wisconsin, 1976–1986

Although the proportion of Blacks earning a college degree increased between 1970 and 1980, the number of degrees awarded to Blacks by the University of Wisconsin declined between 1976 and 1986, with a severe drop from 1984–85 to 1985–86. The largest number of degrees awarded to Blacks by the University of Wisconsin System was 438 in 1977. By 1986 the number of degrees to Blacks fell to 283, the first time in the preceding decade that the number dropped below 300. Note in Chart 28 and Table A14 that the drop in number is in the baccalaureate degrees, not in the advanced and professional degrees.

Chart 28. **Degrees Awarded to Blacks in the University of Wisconsin System: 1976–1986**

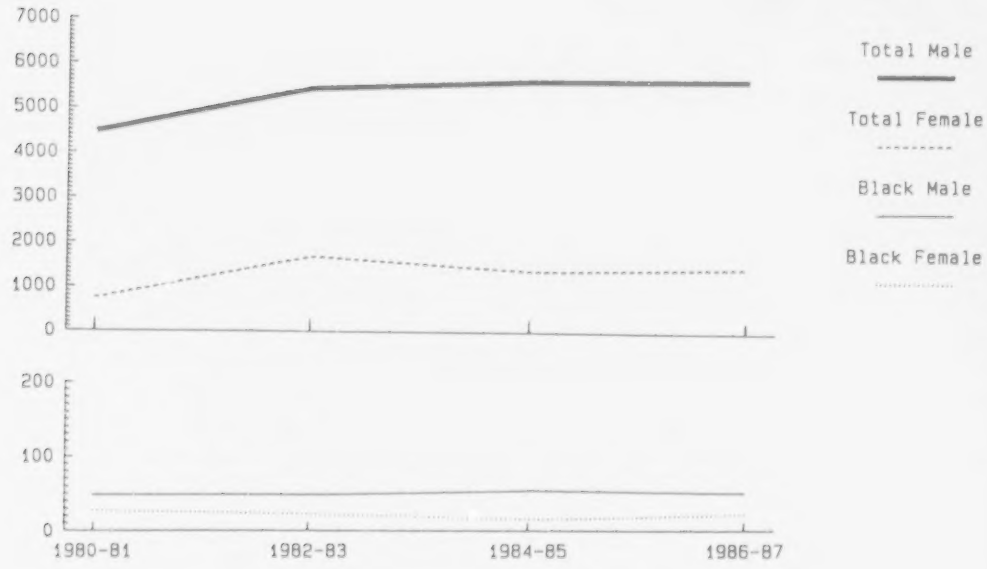


Source: The University of Wisconsin System, Office of Analysis Services and Information Systems, Madison, Wisconsin, 1987.

Black Faculty in the University of Wisconsin System, 1980–1987

The number of Black faculty in the University of Wisconsin System is very low. In 1980–81, there were 48 Black men on the faculty and 27 Black women. Six years later, in 1986–87, there were 50 Black men and 22 Black women on the faculty. The total faculty increased in the same time period. In 1980–81, the total male faculty in the UW–System numbered 4,459 and total female faculty 749. By 1986–87, those numbers grew to 5,641 male faculty and 1,453 female faculty (see Chart 29 and Table A15).

Chart 29. **Total and Black Faculty in the University of Wisconsin System, by Gender: 1980–1987**

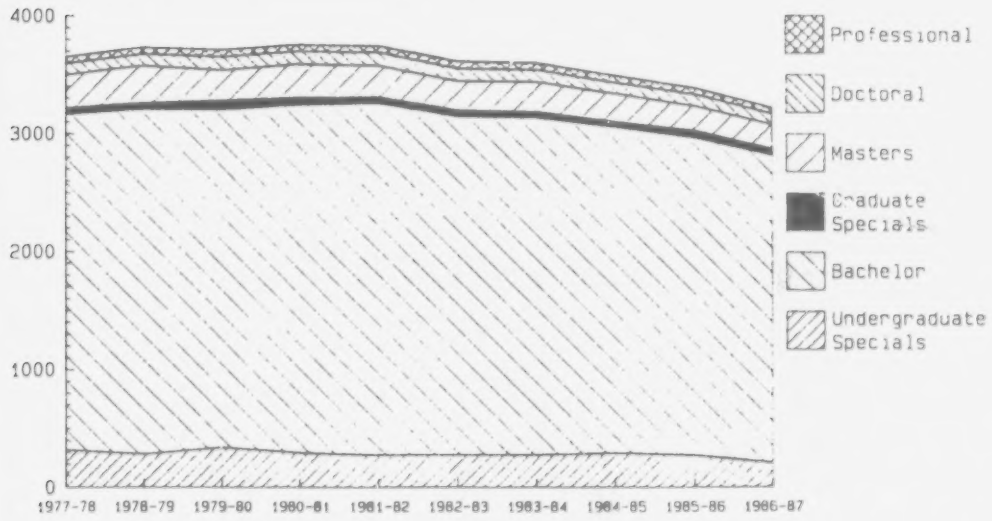


Source: The University of Wisconsin System, Affirmative Action Office, Madison, Wisconsin, *Minorities in the Workforce* Annual Reports.

Students Enrolled in the University of Wisconsin System, 1977–1987

The number of Black students enrolled in the University of Wisconsin System also decreased between 1977 and 1987 (see Chart 30 and Table A16). The decline occurred after a peak in 1980–81 when 3,756 Black students were enrolled in the UW system. By 1986–87, the number dropped to 3,212. This is especially unfortunate in that the total enrollment in the UW system increased steadily during this same ten-year period, from 146,530 in 1977–78 to 164,518 in 1986–87.

Chart 30. **Black Students Enrolled in the University of Wisconsin System: 1977–1987**

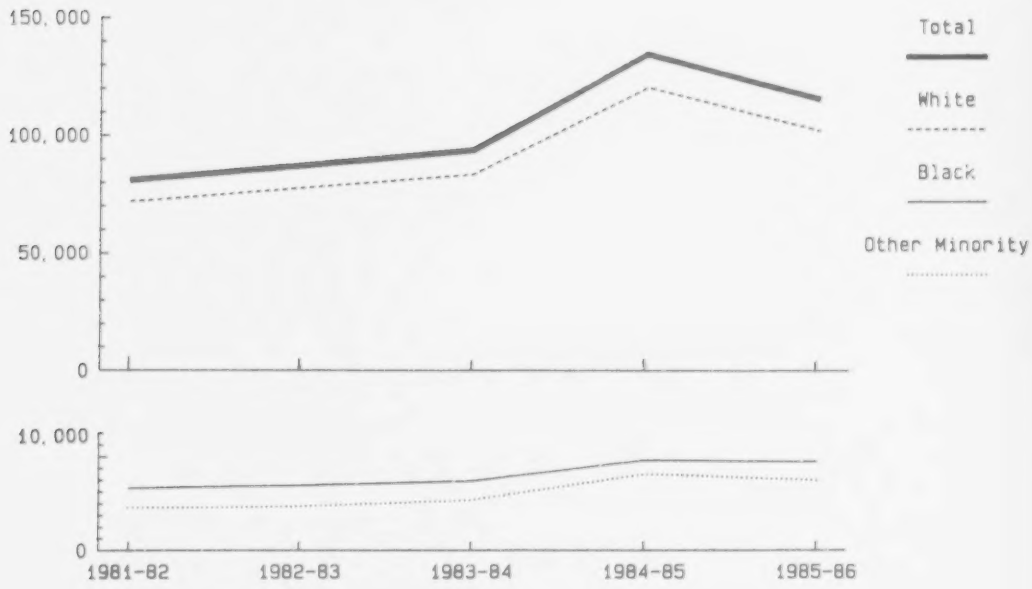


Source: The University of Wisconsin System, Office of Analysis Services and Information Systems, Madison, Wisconsin, 1987.

Students Enrolled in the VTAE System, 1981–1986

While the number of Blacks enrolled in the UW system has declined in recent years, the number enrolled in post-secondary programs in the Vocational, Technical, and Adult Education (VTAE) system has increased. Chart 31 and Table A17 show that Blacks in post-secondary programs increased from 5,305 in 1981–82, to almost 6,000 in 1983–84, to 7,688 in 1984–85, and then in 1985–86 dropped slightly to 7,508. Total enrollment in the VTAE system parallelled this trend, with total enrollment peaking in 1984–85 and then dropping off somewhat in 1985–86.

Chart 31. **Students Enrolled in Post-Secondary Programs in the Vocational, Technical, and Adult Education System, Wisconsin: 1981–1986**

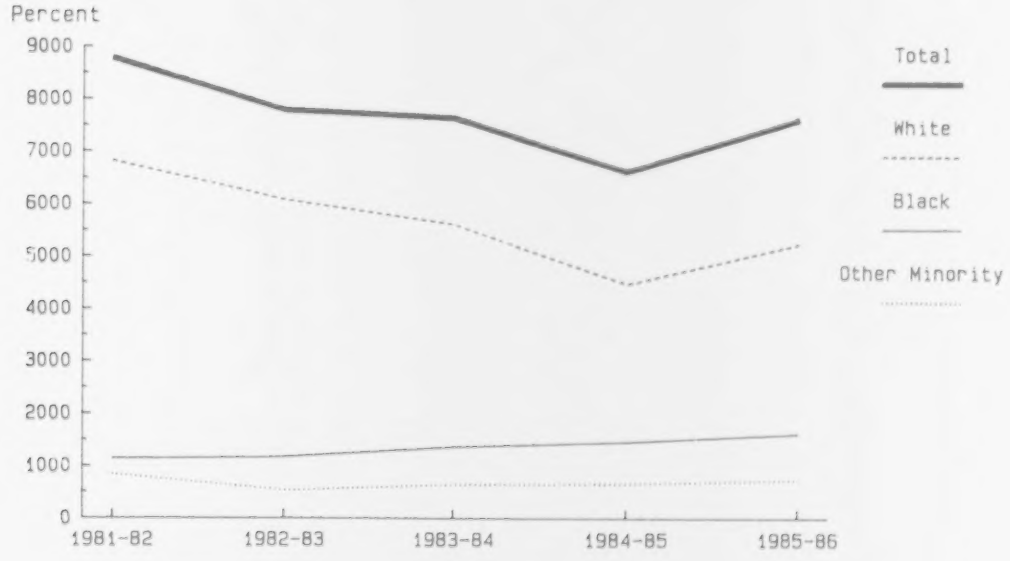


Source: Wisconsin State Board of Vocational, Technical, and Adult Education, unpublished data, 1987.

Students Enrolled in Adult Basic Education Programs, 1981–1986

Black enrollment in Adult Basic Education (ABE) programs (academic instruction from 0–12 grade level) has increased steadily from 1,129 students in 1981–82 to 1,619 students in 1985–86, as shown in Chart 32 and Table A18. White enrollment in ABE programs, on the other hand, declined until 1984–85, then showed some increase. As a result, Black students accounted for 21 percent of all ABE students in 1985–86, up from 13 percent in 1981–82.

Chart 32. **Students Enrolled in Adult Basic Education Programs in the Vocational, Technical, and Adult Education System, Wisconsin: 1981–1986**



Source: Wisconsin Board of Vocational, Technical, and Adult Education, Annual Student Accounting/FTE Summaries, 1988.

INCOME

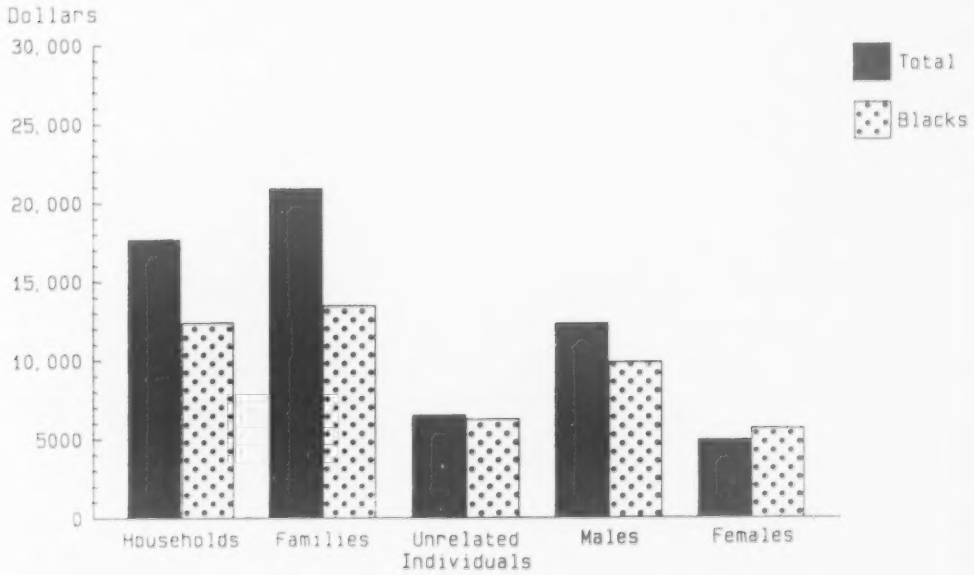
Median Income*

Income is considered a good indicator of material well-being. The 1980 Census provides information on income for the previous year, 1979. Chart 33 and Table A19 show the median income of Blacks and the total Wisconsin population. Black households* reported an annual median income of $12,416, compared to $17,680 for all Wisconsin households. Black families* had a median income of $13,492, while the median income of all families was $20,915. The large disparity in median income between Blacks and the total state population is more significant given the fact that Black households and families average more persons than the total population.

Income for unrelated individuals* (those either living alone or with non-relatives) was equally low for Blacks and the total population ($6,272 and $6,529 respectively). Black males reported a lower per capita income ($9,877) than males as a whole ($12,322). However, contrary to the above findings, Black females reported a higher median income ($5,686) than all females ($4,950).

* See Appendix B for further explanation.

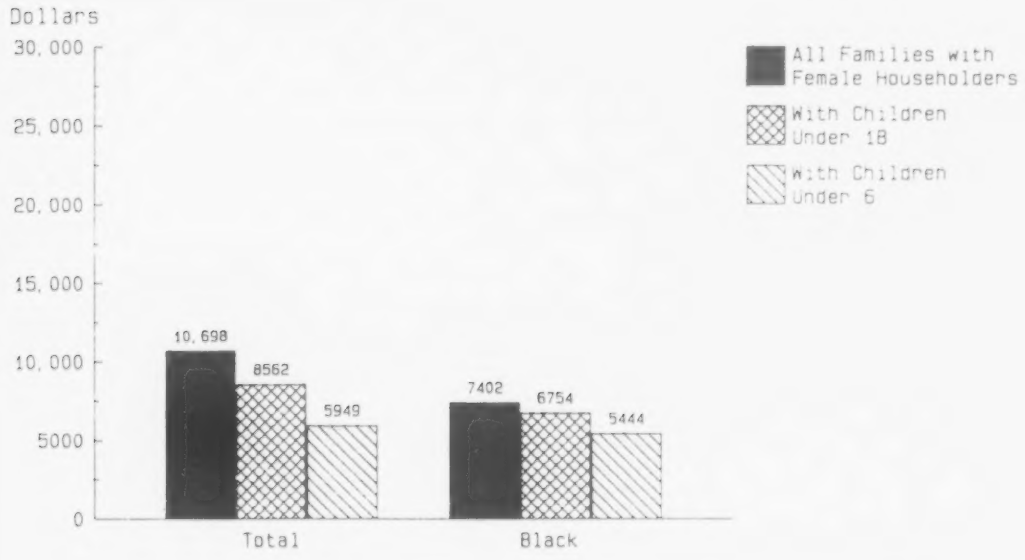
Chart 33. **Median Income of Selected Groups for the Total and Black Population, Wisconsin: 1979**



Median Income of Families with Female Householder

As seen in Chart 34, the median income of Black female-headed families ($7,402) is 30 percent lower than the median income of all female-headed families in the state ($10,698). The lowest median income occurred among female-headed families with children under age six. The median for these families (both Black and total) was less than $6,000.

Chart 34. **Median Income of Total and Black Families with Female Householder, by Presence of Own Children, Wisconsin: 1979**



POVERTY STATUS

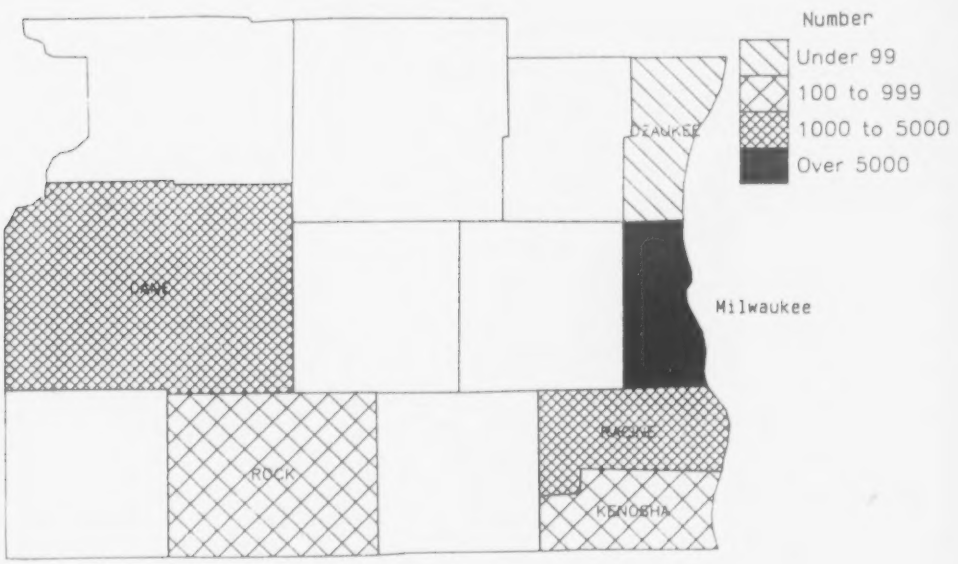
Poverty Status* of Blacks, by County[a]

Nearly one third of all Blacks living in Wisconsin in 1979 were poor, compared to 9 percent of the total state population. This accounts for 51,018 Black persons. Chart 35 and Table A20 show the counties with the highest numbers of Black persons in poverty. In Milwaukee county, where most Blacks live, 30 percent of the Black population, or 43,505 persons were poor. Other counties with large numbers of Blacks in poverty were Racine with 3,312 persons (24 percent), Dane with 1,544 persons (30 percent), Rock with 999 persons (22 percent), and Kenosha with 781 persons (26 percent). Fewer than 5 percent of Blacks in Ozaukee county were living in poverty.

* See Appendix B for further explanation.

[a] For counties with more than 400 Black persons.

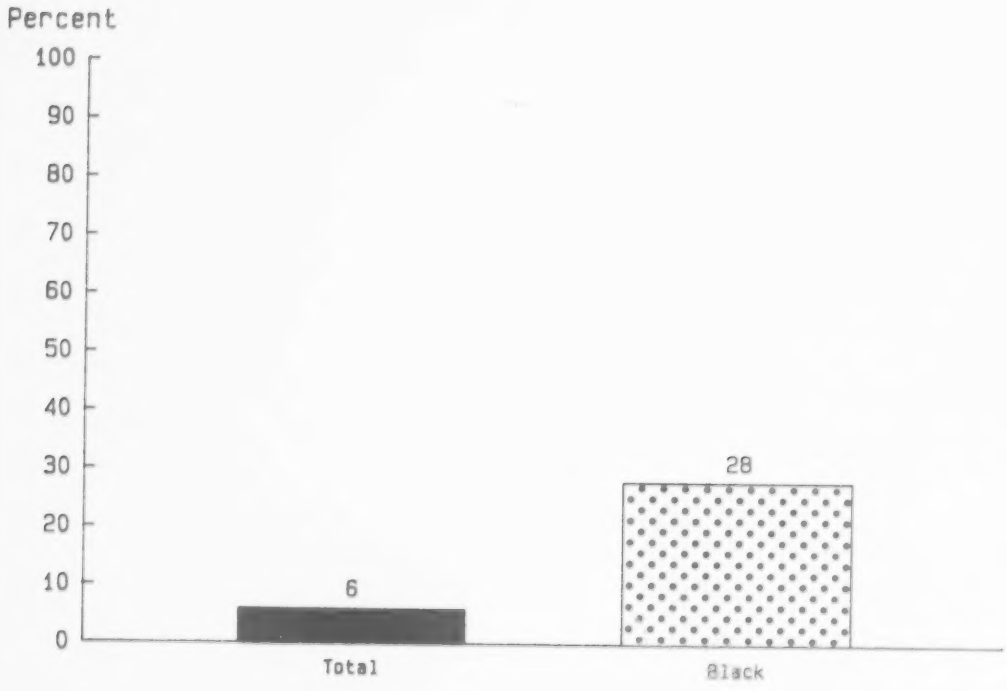
Chart 35. **Number of Black Persons in Poverty in Southeastern Wisconsin Counties with 400 or More Blacks: 1979**



Families in Poverty

According to the 1980 Census, 11,532 Black families, or 28 percent of all Black families in the state, were living in poverty in 1979. In contrast, 6 percent of all Wisconsin families live in poverty, or some 77,140 families. Thus, although only one out of 33 families in the state are Black, about one out of seven poor families are Black (see Chart 36 and Table A21).

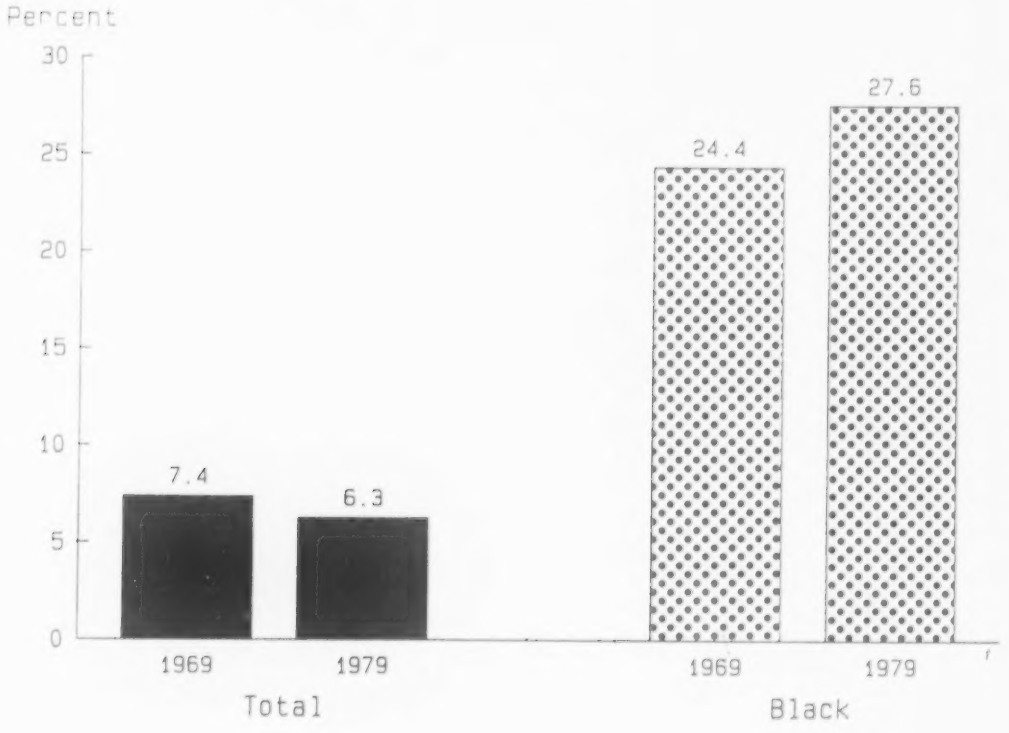
Chart 36. **Total and Black Families in Poverty, Wisconsin: 1979**



Increase in Poverty among Black Families, 1969–1979

Between 1969 and 1979, the poverty level for Blacks increased from 24 to 28 percent, while the poverty level for the total population decreased from 7 to 6 percent (see Chart 37 and Table A21). Not only does the poverty level remain much higher among Blacks than the total population, but the gap is increasing.

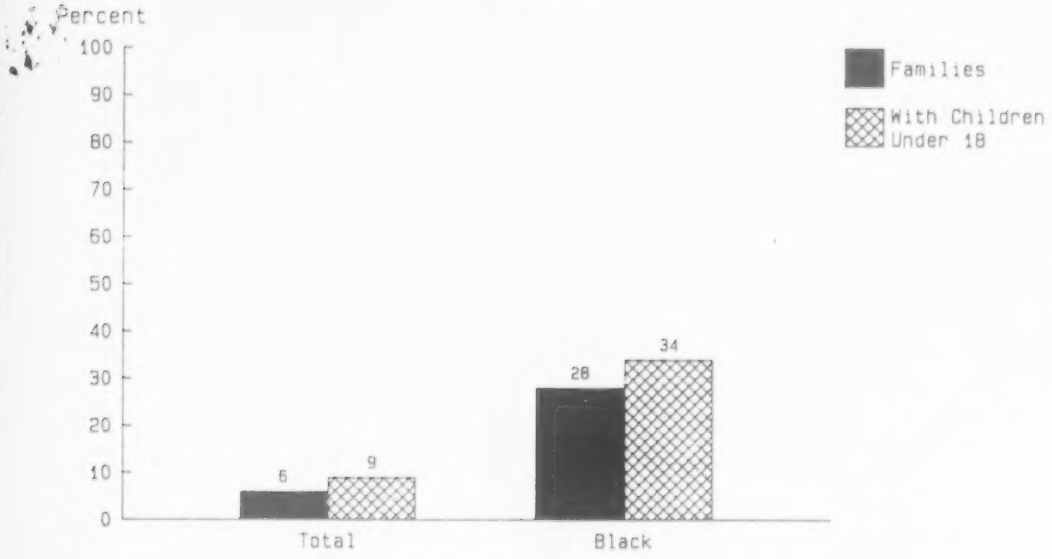
Chart 37. **Total and Black Families in Poverty, Wisconsin: 1969–1979**



Poverty Status and Children

Chart 38 shows how poverty increases when there are children in the family. One third of Black families with children are poor, compared to 9 percent of all Wisconsin families with children.

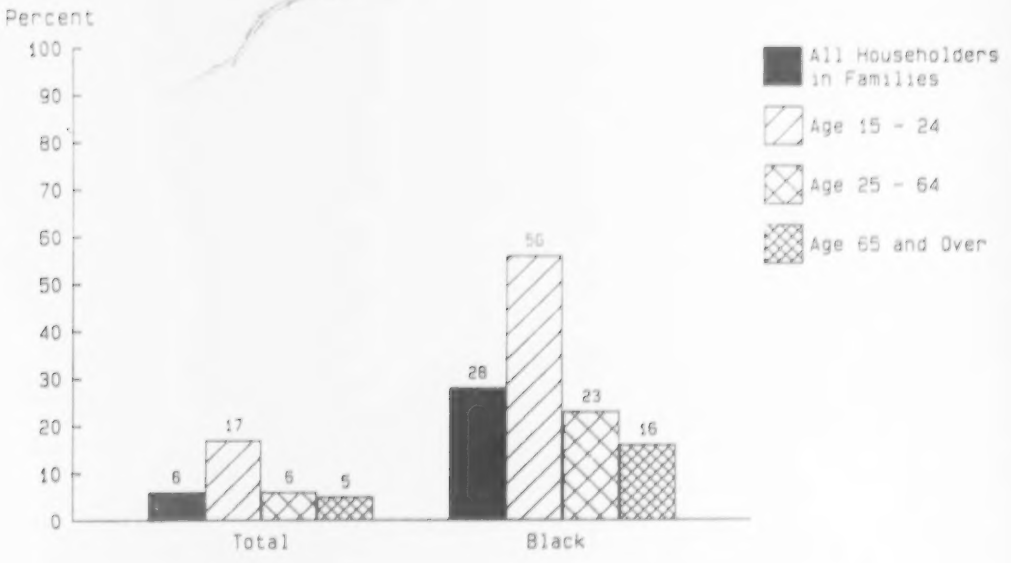
Chart 38. **Total and Black Families in Poverty, by Presence of Related Children, Wisconsin: 1979**



Poverty Status and Age of Householder

For both Blacks and the total population, the highest proportion of families in poverty are headed by young persons, as seen in Chart 39 and Table A21. Over half of Black families with householders ages 15 to 24 years are poor, compared to 17 percent of all families with householders in this age group. For both groups, the level of poverty declined after age 25.

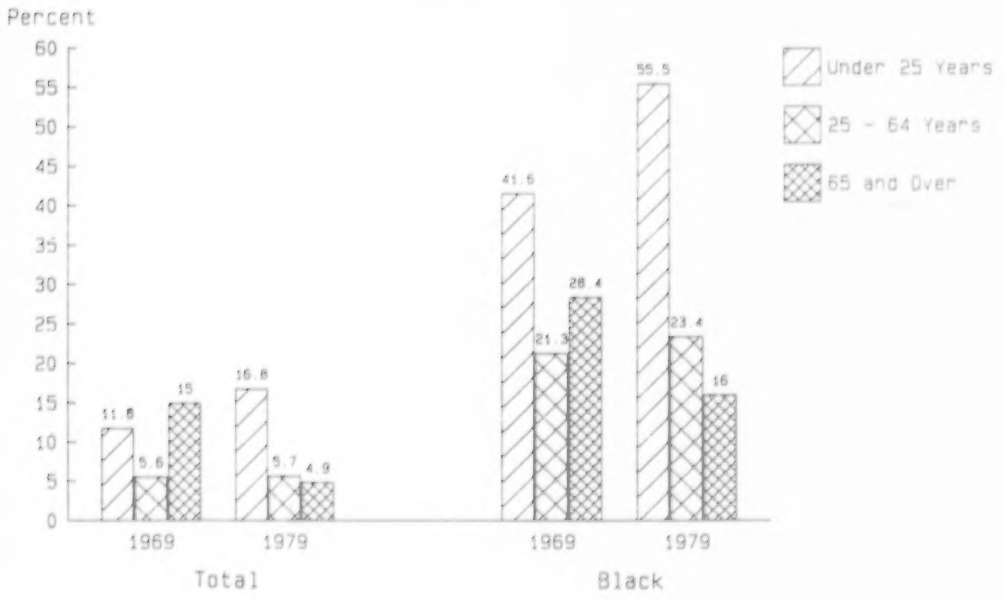
Chart 39. **Total and Black Families in Poverty, by Age of Householder, Wisconsin: 1979**



Changes in Poverty Status, 1969–1979

Chart 40 and Table A21 contrast this age pattern over the decade. One notes the increase in proportion of poverty among the young household heads from 1969–1979 for both Blacks and the total population. For example, the proportion of Black householders under age 25 in poverty rose from 42 percent in 1969 to 56 percent in 1979. Little change occurred in the mid age range, 25–64, but a substantial drop occurred in householders 65 years or older. Whereas 29 percent of the Black householders 65 years and older lived in poverty in 1969, only 16 percent lived in poverty in 1979.

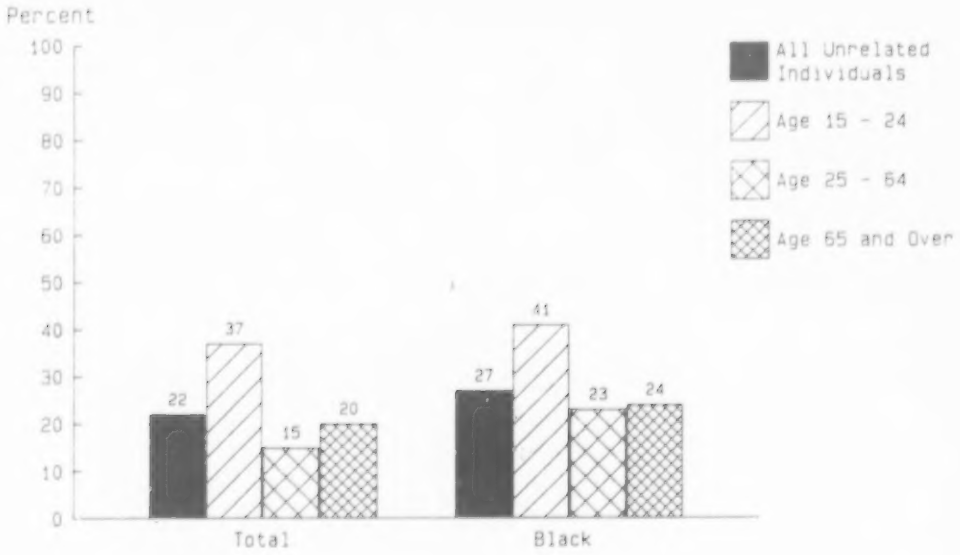
Chart 40. **Total and Black Families in Poverty, by Age of Householder, Wisconsin: 1969–1979**



Poverty Among Unrelated Individuals

Persons living alone or with non-relatives are more likely to have a low economic status. Among Blacks, 27 percent of those living alone are poor, compared to 22 percent of all persons living alone (see Chart 41). For both total and Black unrelated individuals the proportion in poverty is highest in the group aged 15 to 24 years. One in four elderly Black unrelated individuals live in poverty, compared to one in five among the total population.

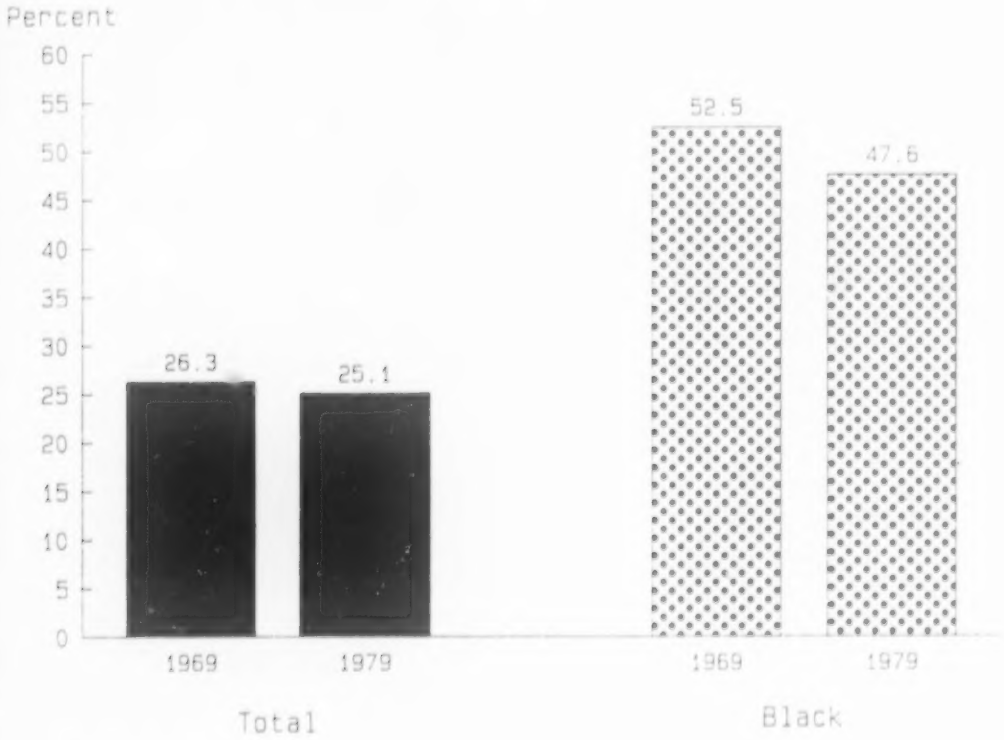
Chart 41. **Total and Black Unrelated Individuals in Poverty, by Age, Wisconsin: 1979**



Poverty Status of Families with Female Householders, 1969–1979

Families headed by women are more likely to be poor. This is a widespread phenomenon in the United States, and has been recognized as a major component of the "feminization" of poverty. Chart 42 and Table A22 show the persistence of this trend from 1969 to 1979. The proportion in poverty among families with female heads was 26 percent in 1969 and 25 percent ten years later. Black families headed by women have twice the proportion in poverty as all female-headed families. In 1969, 53 percent of all Black female-headed families lived in poverty; in 1979 this declined only to 48 percent.

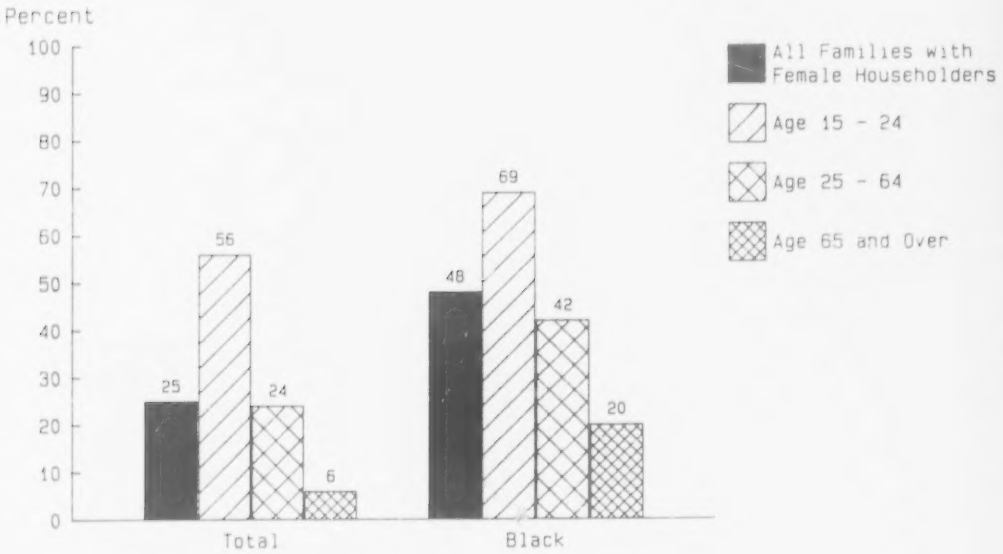
Chart 42. **Total and Black Families with Female Householder in Poverty, Wisconsin: 1969–1979**



Poverty Status and Age of Female Householder

One in every two Black families headed by women lives in poverty, compared to one in four families headed by women in the total population. Younger women are at the greatest risk of poverty. Chart 43 and Table A22 show that for both the total and Black populations, the poorest families are those headed by women 15 to 24 years. Almost 7 of 10 young Black women who head families lived in poverty in 1979. The proportion decreases with age. Chart 43 also shows that 6 percent of female householders aged 65 and older in the total population, and 20 percent of Black elderly female householders were living in poverty in 1979. Research has shown that Social Security income alone is not sufficient to raise a person above the poverty level. When it is combined with other sources of income, such as retirement benefits or pension income, which more frequently occurs in the non-Black population, the income level is raised above poverty.

Chart 43. **Total and Black Families with Female Householder in Poverty, by Age, Wisconsin: 1979**



EMPLOYMENT

Labor Force Status*

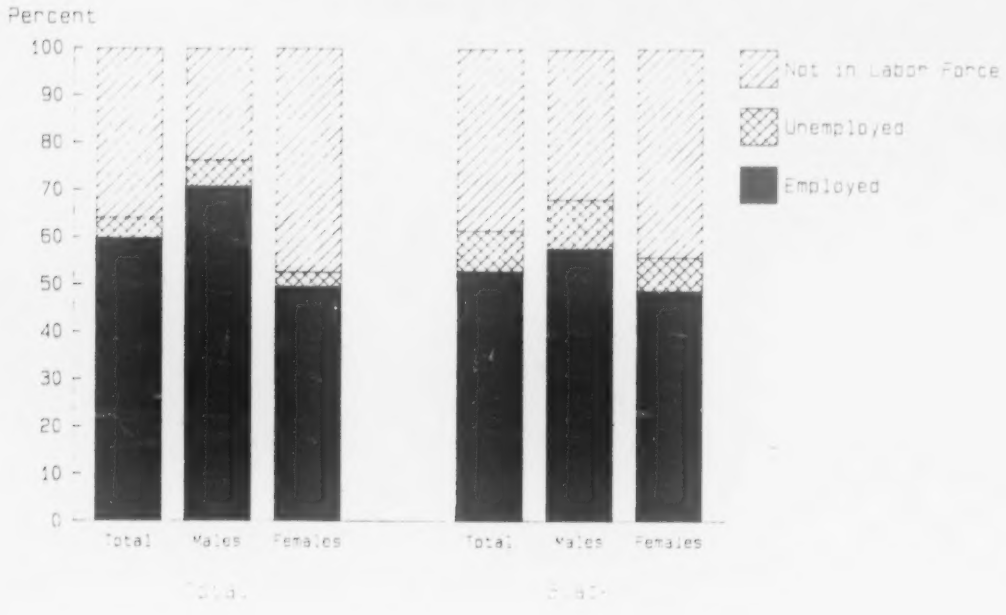
The labor force consists of persons 16 years and older who are employed or unemployed and looking for work. The remainder of the population 16 years and older is considered "Not in the Labor Force."

Fifty-three percent of the Black population and 60 percent of the total population were employed in 1979, but 8 percent of Blacks compared to 4 percent of the total population were unemployed (see Chart 44 and Table A23). There is a higher proportion of males than females in the labor force for both Blacks and the total population.

Comparing the difference in labor force participation of Blacks and the total population by gender presents interesting differences. The labor force participation of males is higher for the total group than for Blacks (76 percent versus 68 percent). However, Black females have a higher participation rate than all females (56 versus 53 percent).

* See Appendix B for further explanation.

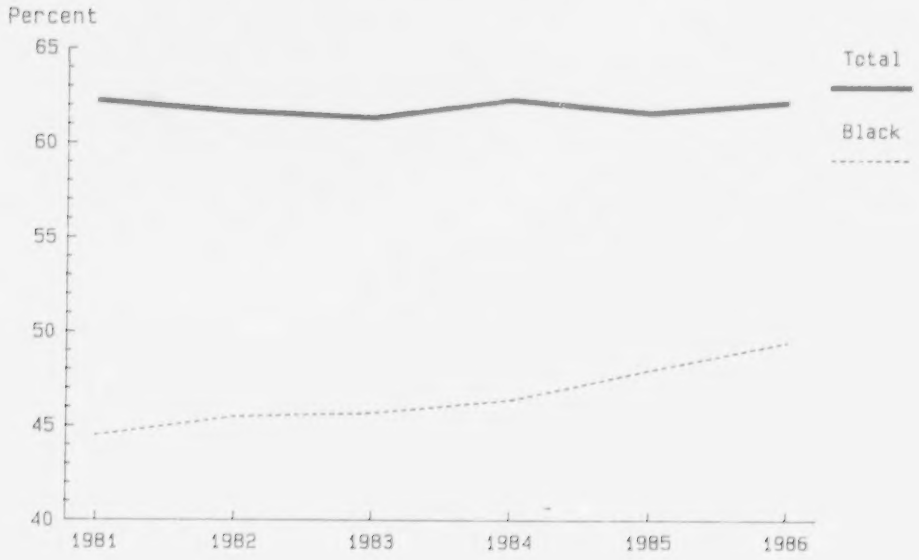
Chart 44. **Labor Force Status of Total and Black Persons 16 Years and Older, by Gender, Wisconsin: 1980**



Employment Rate, 1981–1986

Employment rates by race are estimated annually be the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Chart 45 and Table A24 show the relatively unchanging proportion of the total population employed each year since 1981. However, there is a slight increase in the proportion of employed Blacks during this period. Approximately 48 percent of Blacks and 62 percent of the total Wisconsin population age 16 and older have been employed since 1981.

Chart 45. **Total and Black Persons 16 Years and Older in the Civilian Labor Force Who Are Employed, Wisconsin: 1981–1986**

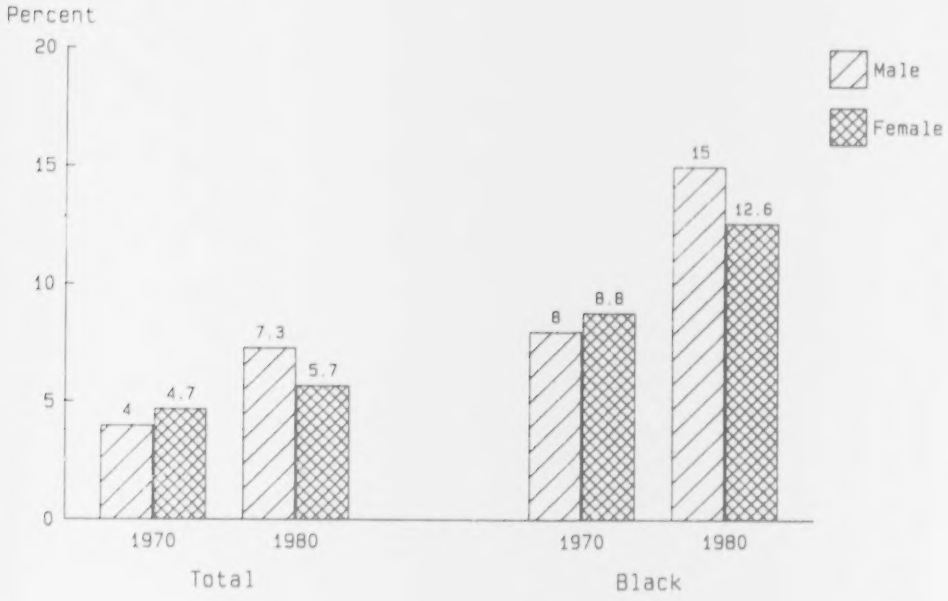


Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment 1981–1986.*

Unemployment Rate, 1970–1980

The unemployment rate for Blacks and the total population worsened between 1970 and 1980. However, the situation was worse for Blacks than the overall population. The unemployment rate for Black males increased from 8 to 15 percent, and Black females from 9 to 13 percent. For all males the unemployment rate grew from 4 to 7 percent, and for all females from 5 to 6 percent (see Chart 46 and Table A23).

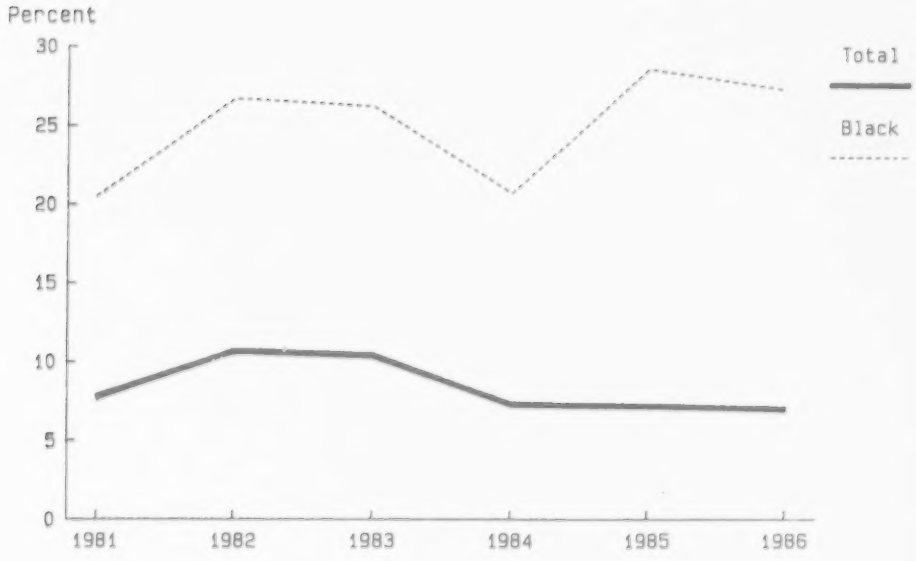
Chart 46. **Total and Black Persons in the Civilian Labor Force Who Are Unemployed, by Gender, Wisconsin: 1970–1980**



Unemployment Rate, 1981–1986

Unemployment rates are estimated annually by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The Black unemployment rate is consistently higher than the total Wisconsin rate. In 1981, the Black rate was about 20 percent, compared to the total rate of 8 percent (see Chart 47 and Table A24). Since then, the rate increased for Blacks, but remained relatively constant for the total work force, resulting in a much wider gap between the groups in 1986, compared to 1981.

Chart 47. **Total and Black Persons in the Civilian Labor Force Who Are Unemployed, Wisconsin: 1981–1986**

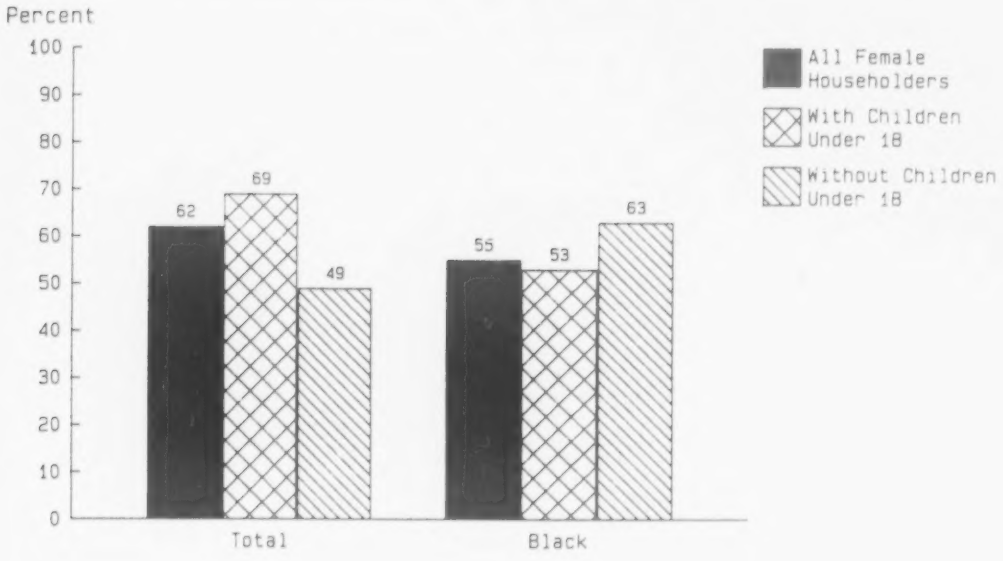


Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment 1981–1986.*

Female Householders in the Labor Force

Chart 48 shows that 55 percent of Black female householders, compared to 62 percent of all female householders participate in the labor force. When female householders with children under 18 are examined, the proportion of Blacks declines slightly to 53 percent, but rises to 69 percent for all female householders. In contrast, among women without minor children in the household, the Black rate is higher (63 percent) than the rate for the comparable group of total women (49 percent).

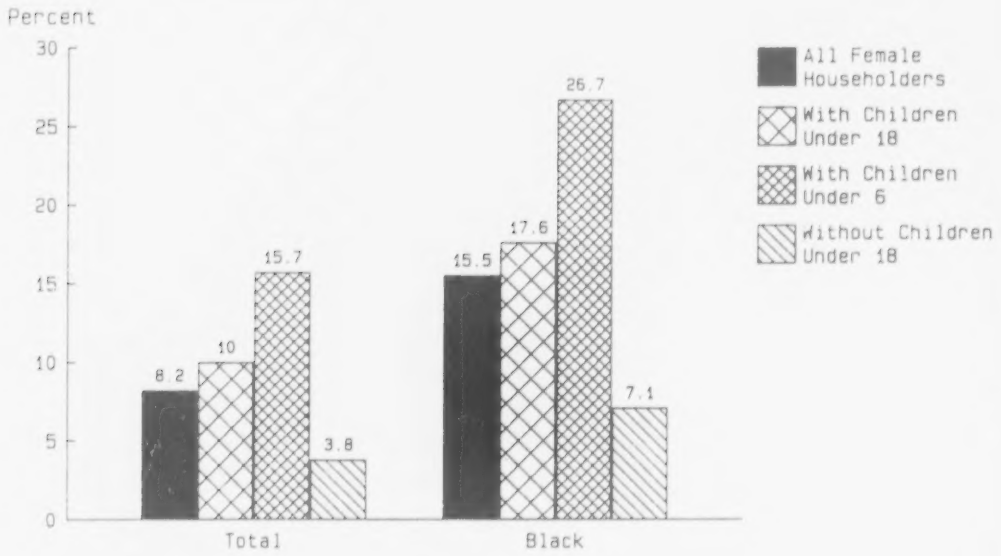
Chart 48. **Total and Black Female Householders in the Labor Force, by Presence of Own Children, Wisconsin: 1980**



Unemployment among Female Householders

Chart 49 shows that unemployment is higher among women heading households with minor children than among women heading households with no children present. About 16 percent of all Black female householders are unemployed, compared to 8 percent of all female householders. Mothers with children under 6 have the highest rate of unemployment, 27 percent for Black female householders and 16 percent for all female householders. In contrast, Black female householders without children under 18 have an unemployment rate of 7 percent, while all female householders without children under 18 have an unemployment rate of 4 percent. The unemployment rate is dramatically higher for Black female householders than for all female householders, in all categories.

Chart 49. **Total and Black Female Householders Who Are Unemployed, by Presence of Own Children, Wisconsin: 1980**

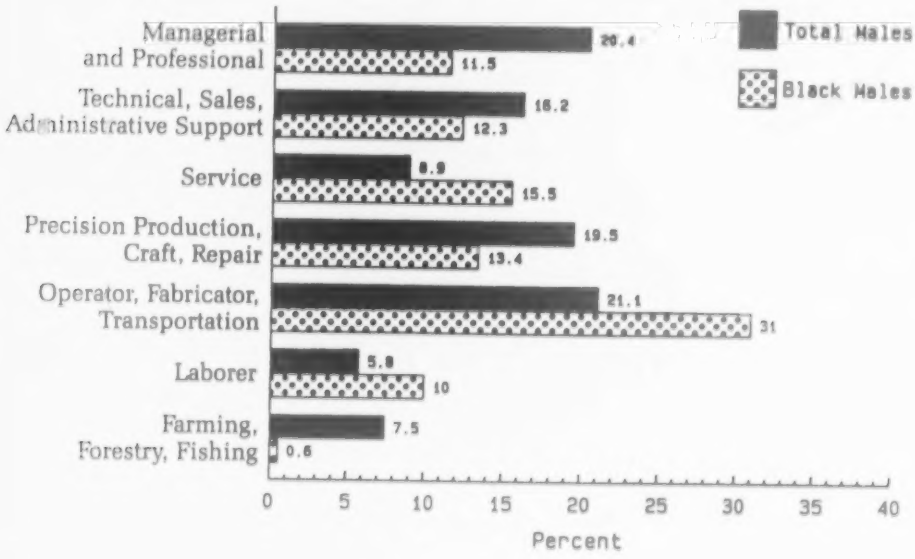


Occupation* of Males

Chart 50 and Table A25 show the difference between the occupational distribution of Black males and the total male work force in Wisconsin. Black workers were more likely to be employed in operative (37 percent) and service occupations (16 percent), and less likely to be employed in managerial and professional occupations (12 percent). Only 21 percent of all male workers are operators, and 9 percent are in service occupations. In contrast, a large proportion of the total male work force works in managerial and professional occupations and precision production, craft, and repair (skilled craftsmen). Ten percent of employed Black males work as laborers compared to 6 percent of all employed males. Laborers include those working in construction, factory and machine production, garage and service stations, and car washes. There are practically no Black farmers in Wisconsin—only 0.6 percent were registered in farming and forestry occupations. Further details are shown in Appendix Table 25.

* See Appendix B for further explanation.

Chart 50. **Occupation of Total and Black Employed Males, Wisconsin: 1980**

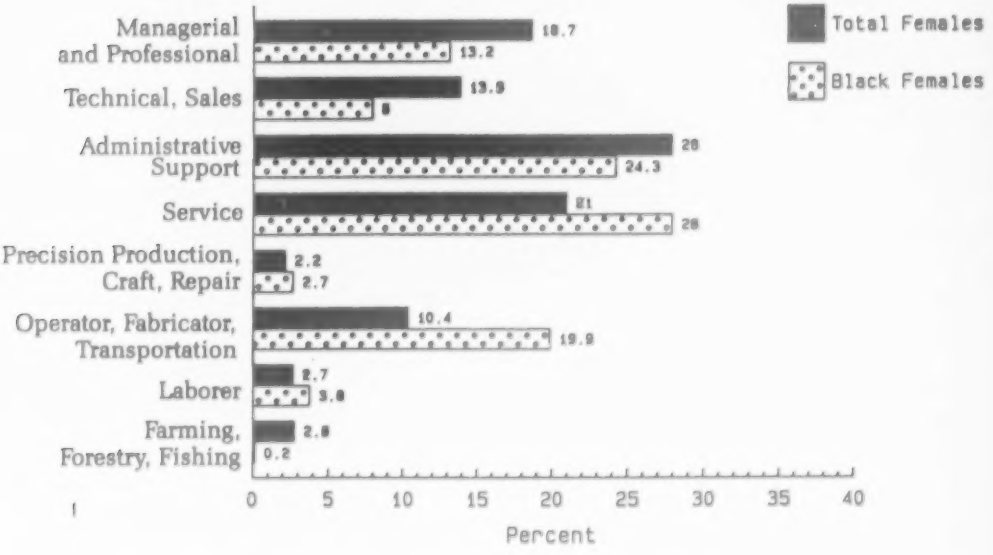


Occupation* of Females

Traditionally, the majority of women have worked in clerical and service occupations. In the 1980 occupational classifications, clerical work is termed "administrative support." Chart 51 and Table A26 indicate that this is still the case for both Black and total women. However, Black women tend to be underrepresented in the white collar occupations, and overrepresented in the blue collar occupations. For example, a larger proportion of Black women than all women work in service occupations and as operators, fabricators, transportation workers, and laborers; a smaller proportion work in managerial, professional, technical, sales, and administrative support occupations. Detailed occupations are listed in Appendix Table 26.

* See Appendix B for further explanation.

Chart 51. **Occupation of Total and Black Employed Females, Wisconsin: 1980**

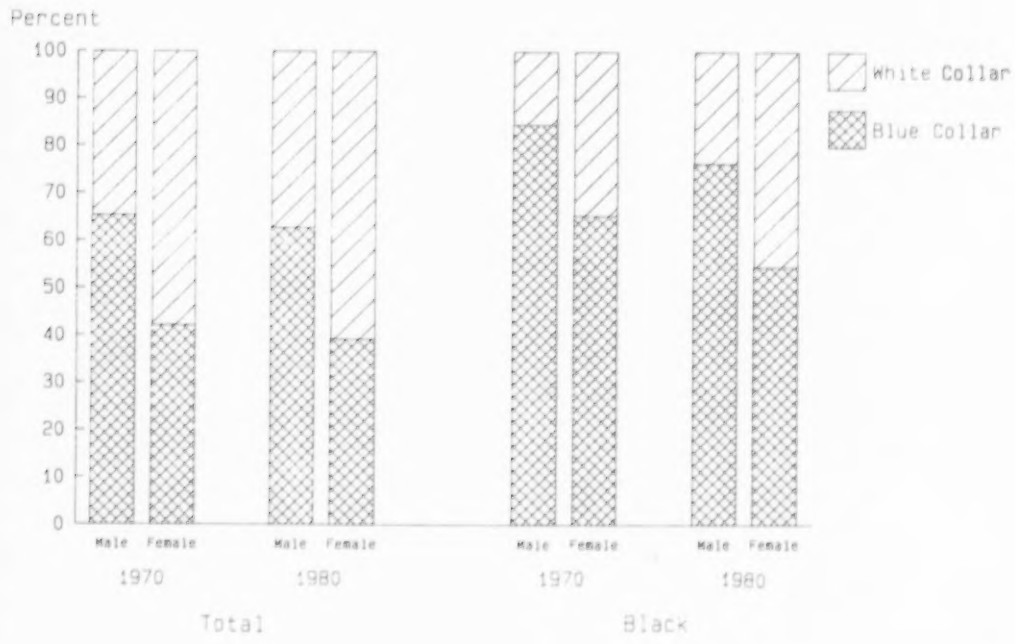


White and Blue Collar Occupations, 1970–1980

Historically, we can examine the change in proportion of Blacks and the total population employed in white collar and blue collar occupations. A greater proportion of females than males in both the Black and total population worked in white collar occupations in both 1970 and 1980 (see Chart 52). Within the Black population, the proportion of females working in white collar occupations increased from 35 to 45 percent, while males increased from 15 to 24 percent. Both males and females in the Black population have lower representation in white collar occupations than males and females in the total population.

Conversely, a greater proportion of males than females hold blue collar jobs, and Black males hold a higher proportion than total males. In 1970, 85 percent of black males held blue collar jobs compared to 65 percent of males in the total population. By 1980, the proportion of Black males in blue collar jobs dropped to 76 percent, while the proportion of all males in blue collar jobs declined just slightly to 63 percent. A higher proportion of Black women than all women work in blue collar jobs. The proportion of females in blue collar jobs also dropped between 1970 and 1980. The proportion of Black women declined from 65 percent to 55 percent, while the proportion of all women declined from 42 percent to 39 percent.

Chart 52. **Total and Black Persons 16 Years and Older Employed in White and Blue Collar Occupations, Wisconsin: 1970–1980**

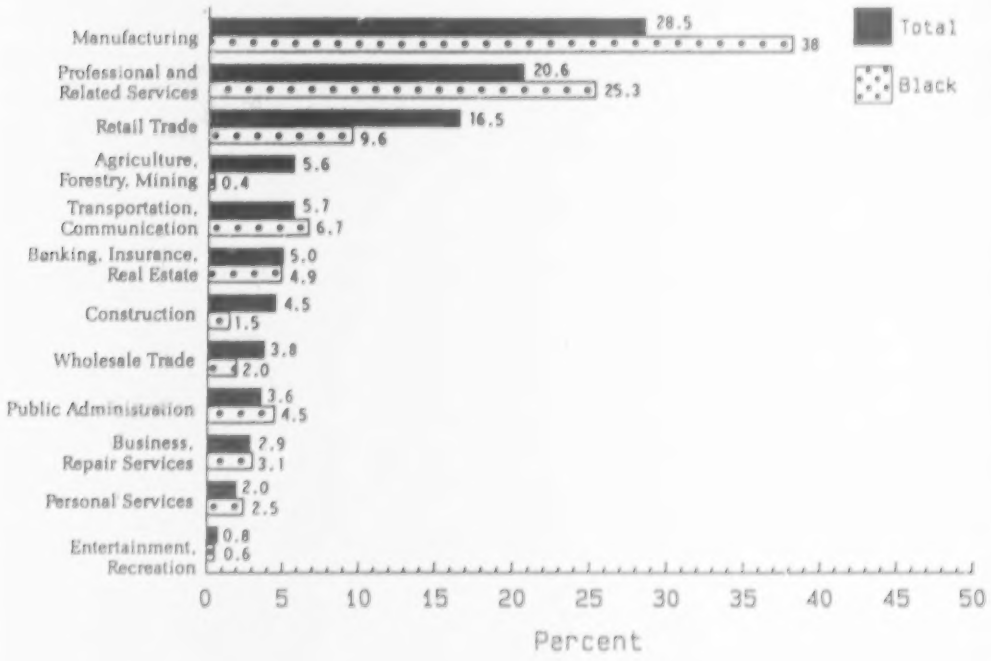


Industry Classification*

The industry classification of employed persons reflects the type of economic activity prevalent in the state. At a national and a state level an important transformation is occurring in the economy: the service organizations, particularly business and professional services, are expanding while manufacturing is contracting. Chart 53 and Table A27 show how Black employment is represented in the industry classification. Black workers have the highest proportion of their work force, 38 percent, in manufacturing while the total population has 28 percent. Black workers also have higher proportions in professional and related services; transportation and communication; public administration; business, repair services; and personal services. Blacks have a lower proportion than the total population in retail trade; agriculture, forestry and mining; construction; wholesale trade; and the entertainment and recreational industries.

* See Appendix B for further explanation.

Chart 53. **Industry Classification for Total and Black Employed Persons, Wisconsin: 1980**

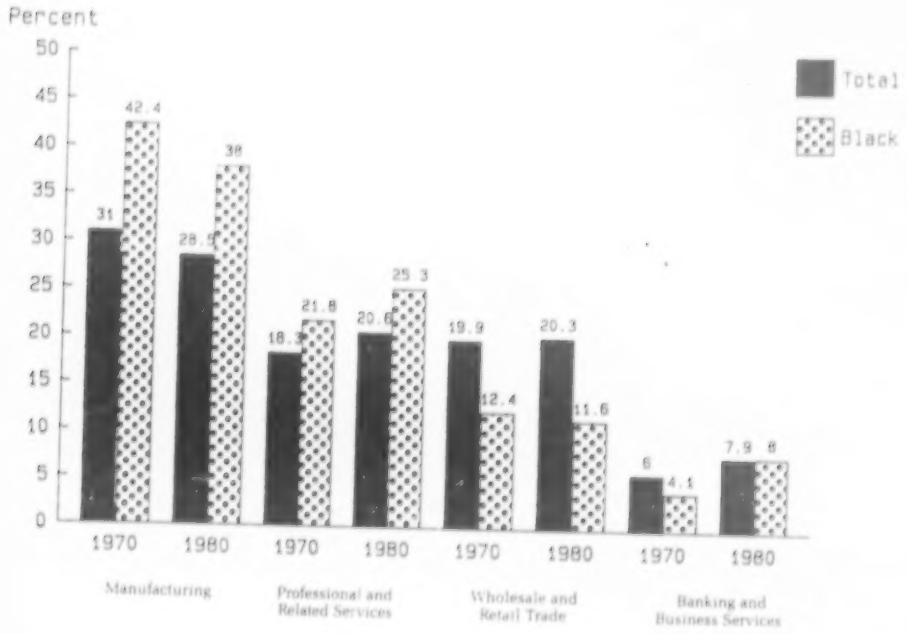


Changes in Industry, 1970–1980

Looking at changes in selected industries between 1970 and 1980, Chart 54 and Table A27 show that the proportion of both the Black and total population working in manufacturing has declined. In contrast, the second largest industry—professional and related services—experienced an increase since 1970 for both the Black and total population.

Little change occurred in the wholesale and retail trade industry between 1970 and 1980. Banking and business services, on the other hand, showed a growth in employment since 1970, especially among Blacks. The proportion of Blacks working in banking and business services, although small, doubled in this time.

Chart 54. **Total and Black Persons Employed in Selected Industries, Wisconsin: 1970–1980**



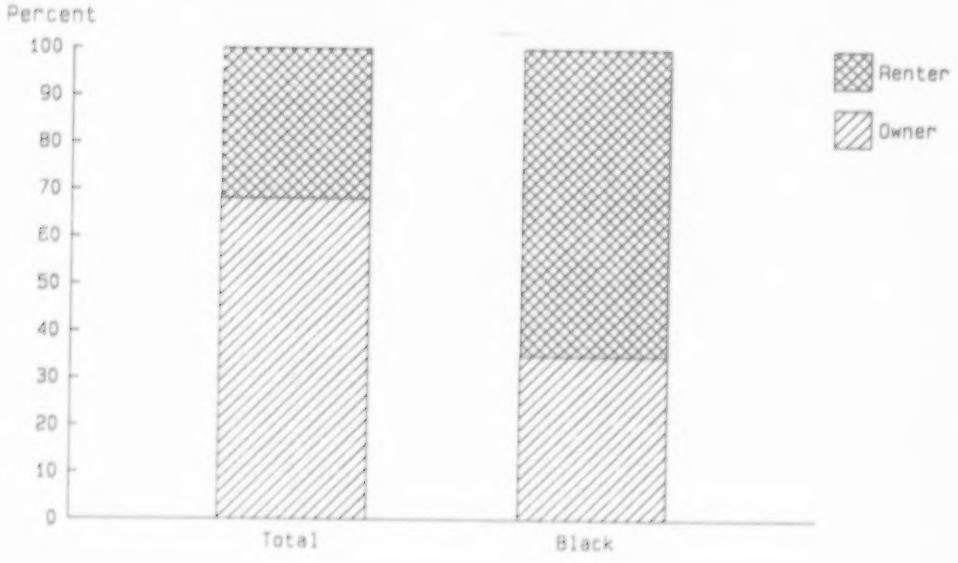
HOUSING

Owner/Renter Occupied Housing Units*

Chart 55 and Table A28 contrast home ownership between the Black and total population. About one third of Blacks and two thirds of the total population own their own homes. The proportion is reversed in renter occupied housing; two thirds of the Black population rent, compared to one third of the total population. Lower levels of income among Blacks best explain this situation. There has been virtually no change in these proportions for either group since 1970.

* See Appendix B for further explanation.

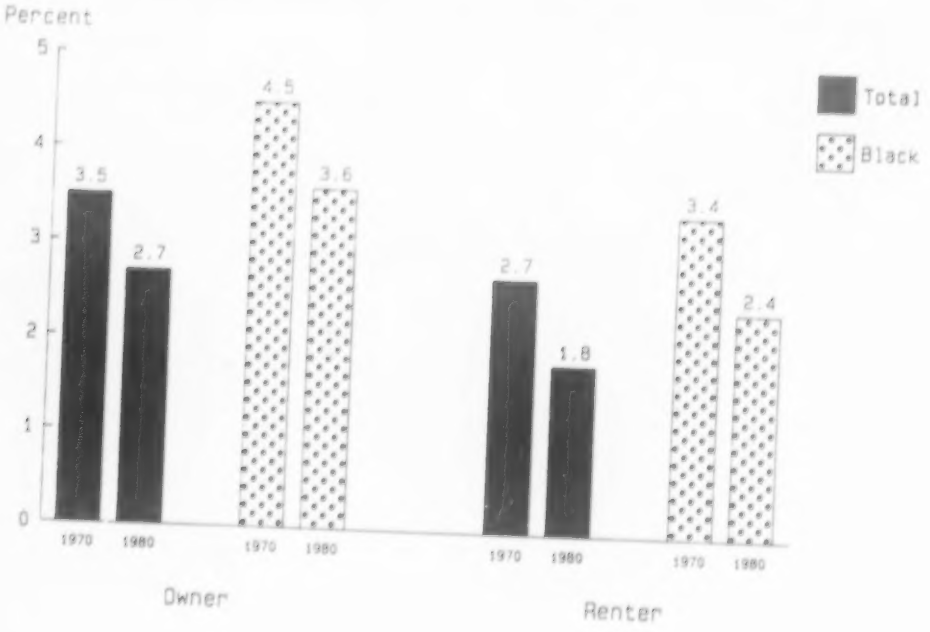
Chart 55. **Total and Black Persons Living in Owner and Renter Occupied Housing Units, Wisconsin: 1980**



Persons Per Housing Unit

Owner-occupied units have more persons, on average, than renter occupied units. The median number of Blacks in owner-occupied units is 3.6 compared to 2.7 for the total population. The same pattern exists within renter-occupied units, where the median is 2.4 for Blacks and 1.8 for the total population. Historically, the median number of persons per housing unit has declined for both Blacks and the total population. Chart 56 shows these trends.

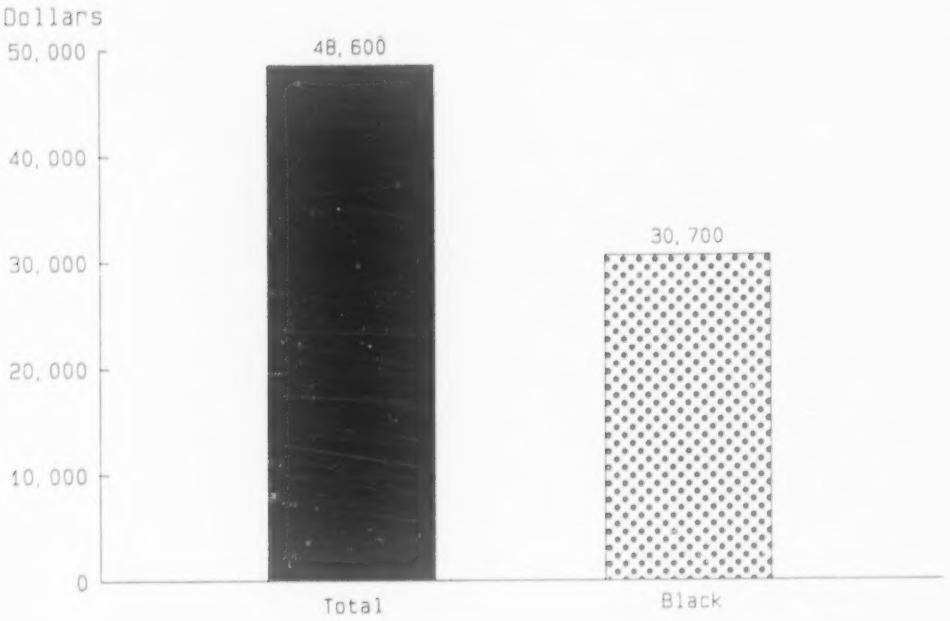
Chart 56. **Median Number of Total and Black Persons Living in Owner and Renter-Occupied Housing Units, Wisconsin: 1970–1980**



Value of Housing Units

Home ownership within a population is an indicator of socioeconomic status. Although an incomplete measure, the value of owner occupied housing often reflects the standard of living of different groups within society. As seen in Chart 57, the median value of houses owned by Blacks is $30,700, while the median value of houses owned by the total population is $48,600 (in 1980 dollars). This indicates that, on average, the value of a house owned by a Black family is about 63 percent of the value of a house owned by the average Wisconsin family.

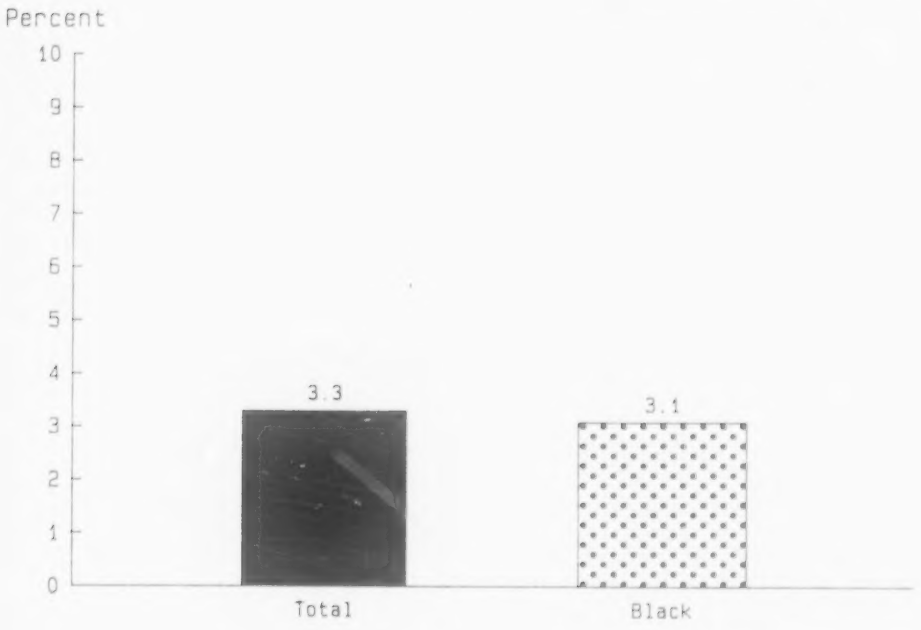
Chart 57. **Median Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units, Total and Black Population, Wisconsin: 1980**



Plumbing Facilities

There is very little difference between the Black and the total population in Wisconsin in the proportion of rental units without complete plumbing facilities for exclusive use of the household. In Wisconsin, complete plumbing facilities in housing is almost universal. Only 3.1 percent of the Black population and 3.3 percent of the total population are without complete plumbing (see Chart 58). The slightly lower proportion of Black housing units lacking complete plumbing is probably attributed to the fact that most Blacks live in urban areas where plumbing standards are higher.

Chart 58. **Rental Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities for Exclusive Use, Total and Black Population, Wisconsin: 1980**



APPENDIX A

Table A1. Total and Black Population, Wisconsin: 1900-1980

	Total	Black	Percent of Total
1900	2,069,042	2,542	0.1%
1910	2,333,860	2,900	0.1
1920	2,632,067	5,201	0.2
1930	2,939,006	10,739	0.4
1940	3,137,587	12,158	0.4
1950	3,434,575	28,182	0.8
1960	3,951,777	74,546	1.8
1970	4,417,731	128,224	2.9
1980	4,705,767	182,592	3.8

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, General Population Characteristics, PC80-1-B51, Wisconsin, Table 17.

Table A2. Components of Population Change in Wisconsin: 1970-1980

	Total		Black	
	Number	Percent Change	Number	Percent Change
Total 1970 Population	4,417,821		128,224	
Total 1980 Population	4,705,335		182,593	
1970-1980 Total Change	287,514	6.5%	54,369	42.4%
Change Due to Migration	3,779	0.1%	21,809	17.0%
Change Due to Natural Increase	283,735	6.4%	32,560	25.4%

Source: Kale, B., Naylor, R., Krebs, H. "The Role of Migration in Wisconsin's Population Dynamics in the 1970's." Paper presented at conference on Current Trends in Wisconsin's Population, Green Bay, WI, Nov. 12, 1981.

Table A3. Birthplace of Total and Black Population, Wisconsin: 1980

	Total		Black	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
State Total	4,705,767	100.0%	183,169	100.0%
Wisconsin	3,640,527	77.4	83,508	45.6
Other State	923,182	19.5	96,385	52.6
Northeast	79,550	1.7	2,004	1.1
North Central	616,312	13.0	20,470	11.2
South	160,900	3.4	72,824	39.7
West	66,420	1.4	1,087	0.6
Abroad	16,761	0.4	320	0.2
Foreign Born	125,297	2.7	2,956	1.6

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics, PC80-1-C51, Wisconsin, Tables 65 and 75.

Table A4. Total and Black Persons in Wisconsin Counties: 1980

County	Total	Black	Percent Black
State Total	4,705,767	182,592	
Adams	13,457	261	1.9%
Ashland	16,783	25	0.1
Barron	38,730	11	--
Bayfield	13,822	4	--
Brown	175,280	506	0.3
Buffalo	14,309	2	--
Burnett	12,340	11	--
Calumet	30,867	9	--
Chippewa	52,127	27	0.1
Clark	32,910	31	0.1
Columbia	43,222	29	0.1
Crawford	16,556	14	0.1
Dane	323,545	5,688	1.8
Madison City	170,616	4,603	2.7
Dodge	75,064	829	1.1
Door	25,029	36	0.1
Douglas	44,421	114	0.3
Dunn	34,314	170	0.5
Eau Claire	78,805	140	0.2
Florence	4,172	9	0.2
Fond du Lac	88,964	125	0.1
Forest	9,044	89	1.0
Grant	51,736	106	0.2
Green	30,012	12	--
Green Lake	18,370	14	0.1
Iowa	19,802	10	0.1
Iron	6,730	20	0.3
Jackson	16,831	35	0.2
Jefferson	66,152	106	0.2
Juneau	21,039	19	0.1
Kenosha	123,137	2,886	2.3
Kenosha City	77,685	2,813	3.6
Kewaunee	19,539	7	--
La Crosse	91,056	172	0.2
Lafayette	17,412	1	--
Langlade	19,978	1	--
Lincoln	26,555	27	0.1
Manitowoc	82,918	70	0.1
Marathon	111,270	38	--
Marinette	39,314	13	--
Marquette	11,672	25	0.2

Table A4, continued. Total and Black Persons in Wisconsin Counties: 1980

County	Total	Black	Percent Black
Menominee	3,373	--	--
Milwaukee	964,988	149,435	15.5
Milwaukee City	636,212	146,940	23.1
Monroe	35,074	46	0.1
Oconto	28,947	7	-
Oneida	31,216	7	-
Outagamie	128,799	62	--
Ozaukee	66,981	442	0.7
Pepin	7,477	1	--
Pierce	31,149	77	0.2
Polk	32,351	29	0.1
Portage	57,420	108	0.2
Price	15,788	7	-
Racine	173,132	13,894	8.0
Racine City	85,725	12,633	14.7
Richland	17,476	23	0.1
Rock	139,420	4,696	3.4
Beloit City	32,207	3,977	12.3
Rusk	15,589	19	0.1
St. Croix	43,262	22	0.1
Sauk	43,469	31	0.1
Sawyer	12,843	3	--
Shawano	35,928	7	--
Sheboygan	100,935	309	--
Taylor	18,817	1	--
Trempealeau	26,158	6	--
Vernon	25,642	8	--
Vilas	16,535	4	--
Walworth	71,507	419	0.6
Washburn	13,174	13	0.1
Washington	84,848	67	0.1
Waukesha	280,326	733	0.3
Waupaca	42,831	15	--
Waushara	18,526	13	--
Winnebago	131,703	380	0.3
Wood	72,799	26	--

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, General Population Characteristics, PC80-1-B51, Wisconsin, Tables 24 and 44.

Table A5. Age and Gender of Total and Black Population, Wisconsin: 1980

Age and Gender	Total		Black	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL PERSONS	4,705,767	100.0%	182,592	100.0%
Under 5 Years	346,940	7.4	20,409	11.1
5 to 9 Years	344,804	7.3	21,530	11.8
10 to 14 Years	392,247	8.3	21,218	11.6
15 to 19 Years	466,612	9.8	21,150	11.6
20 to 24 Years	450,026	9.6	19,841	10.9
25 to 29 Years	401,915	8.5	17,495	9.5
30 to 34 Years	348,115	7.4	13,878	7.6
35 to 39 Years	271,661	5.8	9,762	5.3
40 to 44 Years	230,312	4.9	8,140	4.5
45 to 49 Years	219,866	4.7	7,068	3.9
50 to 54 Years	233,079	5.0	6,534	3.6
55 to 59 Years	229,046	4.9	5,066	2.8
60 to 64 Years	206,947	4.4	3,579	2.0
65 to 69 Years	184,722	3.9	2,733	1.5
70 to 74 Years	145,693	3.1	1,856	1.0
75 Years and Older	233,782	5.0	2,333	1.3
Total 16 Years and Older	3,532,937		114,490	
Median Age	29.4 years		21.8 years	
MALES	2,305,427	100.0%	87,288	100.0%
Under 5 Years	178,111	7.7	10,201	11.7
5 to 9 Years	176,843	7.7	10,820	12.4
10 to 14 Years	200,634	8.7	10,697	12.3
15 to 19 Years	235,736	10.1	10,447	12.0
20 to 24 Years	224,250	9.7	9,240	10.6
25 to 29 Years	202,273	8.8	8,037	9.2
30 to 34 Years	174,497	7.6	6,384	7.3
35 to 39 Years	134,821	5.8	4,466	5.1
40 to 44 Years	114,330	5.0	3,718	4.3
45 to 49 Years	108,401	4.7	3,155	3.6
50 to 54 Years	114,761	5.0	3,073	3.5
55 to 59 Years	110,278	4.9	2,485	2.8
60 to 64 Years	96,830	4.2	1,687	1.9
65 to 69 Years	84,318	3.7	1,228	1.4
70 to 74 Years	62,950	2.7	753	0.9
75 Years and Older	86,394	3.7	897	1.0
Total 16 Years and Older	1,704,408		53,127	
Median Age	28.4 years		20.8 years	

Table A5, continued. Age and Gender of Total and Black Population, Wisconsin: 1980

Age and Gender	Total Number	Total Percent	Black Number	Black Percent
FEMALES	2,400,340	100.0%	95,304	100.0%
Under 5 Years	168,829	7.0	10,208	10.7
5 to 9 Years	167,961	7.0	10,710	11.2
10 to 14 Years	191,613	8.0	10,521	11.0
15 to 19 Years	230,876	9.7	10,703	11.2
20 to 24 Years	225,776	9.4	10,601	11.1
25 to 29 Years	199,642	8.3	9,458	10.0
30 to 34 Years	173,618	7.2	7,494	7.9
35 to 39 Years	136,840	5.7	5,296	5.6
40 to 44 Years	115,982	4.8	4,422	4.6
45 to 49 Years	111,465	4.6	3,913	4.1
50 to 54 Years	118,318	5.0	3,461	3.6
55 to 59 Years	118,768	5.0	2,581	2.7
60 to 64 Years	110,117	4.6	1,892	2.0
65 to 69 Years	100,404	4.2	1,505	1.6
70 to 74 Years	82,743	3.4	1,103	1.2
75 Years and Older	147,388	6.1	1,436	1.5
Total 16 Years and Older	1,828,529		61,363	
Median Age	30.4 years		22.6 years	

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, General Population Characteristics, PC80-1-B51, Wisconsin, Table 24.

Table A6. Marital Status, by Gender, for Total and Black Population, Wisconsin: 1970-1980

Marital Status and Gender	1970				1980			
	Total		Black		Total		Black	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Males, 15 Years and Older	1,493,734	100.0%	35,932	100.0%	1,749,839	100.0%	55,570	100.0%
Single	420,732	28.1	12,511	34.8	549,178	31.4	25,819	46.3
Married, Living with Spouse	980,454	65.7	19,108	53.3	1,058,257	60.5	20,709	37.3
Separated	9,075	0.6	1,432	4.0	18,777	1.1	2,820	5.1
Widowed	50,869	3.4	1,125	3.1	45,889	2.6	1,287	2.3
Divorced	32,604	2.2	1,756	4.8	77,738	4.4	4,935	9.0
Females, 15 Years and Older	1,603,912	100.0%	39,966	100.0%	1,871,937	100.0%	63,865	100.0%
Single	366,279	22.8	11,917	29.8	463,889	24.8	26,317	41.2
Married, Living with Spouse	982,886	61.3	18,238	45.7	1,056,276	56.4	19,303	30.2
Separated	15,111	1.0	3,389	8.4	26,308	1.4	5,488	8.6
Widowed	194,017	12.1	3,235	8.1	221,882	11.9	4,919	7.7
Divorced	45,619	2.8	3,187	8.0	103,582	5.5	7,838	12.3

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, Detailed Characteristics, PC(1)-D51, Wisconsin, Table 152.

U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1930 Census of Population, General Population Characteristics, PC80-1-B51, Wisconsin, Table 24.

Table A7. Total and Black Households and Families, Wisconsin: 1980

Type of Household	Total Households		Black Households	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	1,654,777	100.0%	56,605	100.0%
Family Households	1,215,023	73.4	41,743	73.7
Married, Spouse Present	1,044,204	63.1	19,729	34.9
No Children	493,348	29.8	6,755	11.9
With Children under 18	550,856	33.3	12,974	22.9
Married, Spouse Absent	23,089	1.4	4,755	8.4
No Children	4,207	0.2	758	1.3
With Children under 18	18,882	1.2	3,997	7.1
Widowed, Divorced	107,432	6.5	8,357	14.8
No Children	46,554	2.8	2,675	4.7
With Children under 18	60,878	3.7	5,682	10.0
Single	40,298	2.4	8,902	15.7
No Children	22,570	1.4	1,033	1.8
With Children under 18	17,728	1.0	7,869	13.9
Non-Family Households	439,754	26.6	14,862	26.3
One Person	370,636	22.4	12,659	22.4
Two or More Persons	69,118	4.2	2,203	3.9
Total Family Households	1,215,023	73.4%	41,743	73.7%
Total with Children under 18	648,344	39.2	30,522	53.9
Married, Spouse Present	550,856	33.3	12,974	22.9
Other	97,488	5.9	17,548	31.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, Detailed Population Characteristics, PC80-1-D51, Wisconsin, Tables 206 and 208.

Table A8. Total and Black Families with Female Householder, by Presence of Own Children, Wisconsin: 1970-1980

	1970		1980	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
TOTAL				
Total Families	1,072,348	--	1,215,023	--
With Own Children under 18	600,538	--	648,344	--
Total Families with Female Householder	88,364	8.2%	133,313	11.0%
With Own Children under 18	45,398	7.6%	84,427	13.0%
BLACK				
Total Families	26,404	--	41,743	--
With Own Children under 18	19,027	--	30,522	--
Total Families with Female Householder	8,136	30.8%	19,964	47.7%
With Own Children under 18	6,696	35.2%	16,494	54.0%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics, PC(1)-B51, Wisconsin, Table 22.

1980 Census of Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics, PC80-1-C51, Wisconsin, Tables 64 and 74.

Table A9. General Fertility Rates for Total and Black Population, Wisconsin: 1970-1980

	1970			1980		
	Female 15-49 Years	Live Births	General Fertility Rate	Females 15-49 Years	Live Births	General Fertility Rate
Total	1,008,900	77,455	76.8	1,194,199	74,763	62.6
Black	32,671	4,087	125.1	51,519	4,517	87.7

Source: Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services, Trends in Maternal and Child Health Statistics, Wisconsin 1968-1984.

Table A10. Age Distribution of Total and Black Wisconsin Women Who Gave Birth in 1978-1986

TOTAL

	1978		1979		1980		1981		1982		1983		1984		1985		1986	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	68,573	100.0%	73,208	100.0%	74,764	100.0%	74,309	100.0%	74,327	100.0%	72,499	100.0%	73,050	100.0%	73,647	100.0%	72,229	100.0%
Under 20 Years	8,877	13.0	9,281	12.7	9,213	12.3	8,778	11.8	8,202	11.0	7,753	10.7	7,376	10.1	7,488	10.1	7,140	9.9
20-24 Years	23,197	33.8	24,825	33.9	25,321	33.9	24,776	33.3	24,477	33.0	23,213	32.0	22,544	31.0	22,021	30.0	20,342	28.2
25-29 Years	23,447	34.2	24,904	34.0	25,462	34.1	25,471	34.3	25,357	34.1	24,787	34.2	25,446	34.8	25,693	34.8	25,718	35.6
30-34 Years	10,033	14.6	11,100	15.2	11,682	15.6	12,105	16.3	12,760	17.2	12,974	18.0	13,715	18.8	14,170	19.4	14,374	20.0
35-39 Years	2,503	3.7	2,637	3.6	2,604	3.5	2,699	3.6	3,065	4.1	3,285	4.5	3,462	4.7	3,769	5.1	4,121	5.7
40-44 Years	491	0.7	430	0.6	459	0.6	442	0.6	440	0.6	462	0.6	471	0.6	473	0.6	499	0.6
45+ Years	25	0.0	30	0.0	21	0.0	35	0.1	25	0.0	23	0.0	33	0.0	32	0.0	35	0.0

BLACK

	1978		1979		1980		1981		1982		1983		1984		1985		1986	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	3,926	100.0%	4,426	100.0%	4,517	100.0%	4,508	100.0%	4,536	100.0%	4,631	100.0%	4,961	100.0%	5,367	100.0%	5,723	100.0%
Under 20 Years	1,243	31.7	1,480	33.4	1,402	31.0	1,387	30.8	1,361	30.0	1,428	30.8	1,503	30.3	1,639	30.5	1,718	30.0
20-24 Years	1,394	35.5	1,532	34.7	1,608	35.6	1,628	36.1	1,604	35.4	1,621	35.0	1,729	34.9	1,880	35.0	2,017	35.2
25-29 Years	866	22.1	891	20.1	968	21.4	942	20.9	984	21.7	966	20.9	1,058	21.3	1,152	21.4	1,234	21.6
30-34 Years	307	7.8	383	8.7	379	8.4	414	9.2	452	10.0	474	10.2	500	10.1	501	9.3	550	9.6
35-39 Years	90	2.3	108	2.4	129	2.9	117	2.6	116	2.6	119	2.6	153	3.1	172	3.2	170	3.0
40-44 Years	25	0.6	30	0.7	31	0.7	20	0.4	18	0.3	23	0.5	18	0.3	23	0.6	33	0.6
45+ Years	1	0.0	2	0.0	0	---	0	---	1	0.0	0	---	0	---	0	---	1	0.0

Source: Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services, Center for Health Statistics, Special Tabulations, 1978-1986.

Table A11. Years of School Completed by Total and Black Persons 25 Years and Older, by Gender, Wisconsin: 1980

Years of School Completed and Gender		Total		Black	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL PERSONS, 25 Years and Older		2,705,388	100.0%	78,579	100.0%
Elementary:	0 to 4 Years	46,504	1.7	3,803	4.8
	5 to 7 Years	115,903	4.3	6,349	8.1
	8 Years	323,516	12.0	5,785	7.4
High School:	1 to 3 Years	336,370	12.4	19,893	25.3
	4 Years	1,093,496	40.4	24,675	31.4
College:	1 to 3 Years	388,523	14.4	11,572	14.7
	4 or More Years	401,076	14.8	6,502	8.3
Percent High School Graduates			69.6%		54.5%
Median Years of School Completed			12.5 years		12.1 years
MALES, 25 Years and Older		1,289,644	100.0%	35,795	100.0%
Elementary:	0 to 4 Years	24,667	1.9	2,206	6.2
	5 to 7 Years	60,897	4.7	3,158	8.8
	8 Years	155,413	12.1	2,717	7.6
High School:	1 to 3 Years	158,726	12.3	8,148	22.7
	4 Years	479,900	37.2	10,880	30.4
College:	1 to 3 Years	181,717	14.1	5,503	15.4
	4 or More Years	228,324	17.7	3,183	8.9
Percent High School Graduates			69.0%		54.7%
FEMALES, 25 Years and Older		1,415,744	100.0%	42,784	100.0%
Elementary:	0 to 4 Years	21,837	1.5	1,597	3.7
	5 to 7 Years	55,006	3.9	3,191	7.5
	8 Years	168,103	11.9	3,068	7.2
High School:	1 to 3 Years	177,644	12.5	11,745	27.5
	4 Years	613,596	43.4	13,795	32.2
College:	1 to 3 Years	206,806	14.6	6,069	14.2
	4 or More Years	172,752	12.2	3,319	7.7
Percent High School Graduates			70.2%		54.2%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics, PC80-1-C51, Wisconsin, Tables 66 and 76.

Table A12. Total and Black Persons 16 to 21 Years Not Enrolled in School and Lacking a High School Diploma, by Age and Gender, Wisconsin: 1980

Age and Gender	Number	Number Lacking Degree, Not Enrolled in School	Percent
TOTAL			
Total Persons, 16 to 21	563,848	58,375	10.4%
16 Years	92,512	3,942	4.3
17 Years	93,617	8,300	8.9
18 Years	93,724	11,363	12.0
19 Years	98,024	12,436	12.7
20 Years	94,103	11,732	12.5
21 Years	91,868	10,602	11.5
Males, 16 to 21	282,414	32,610	11.5
16 Years	47,381	2,243	4.7
17 Years	47,632	4,404	9.2
18 Years	46,637	6,403	13.7
19 Years	48,648	6,980	14.3
20 Years	46,419	6,574	14.2
21 Years	45,697	6,006	13.1
Females, 16 to 21	281,434	25,765	9.2
16 Years	45,131	1,699	3.8
17 Years	45,985	3,896	8.5
18 Years	47,087	4,960	10.5
19 Years	49,376	5,456	11.0
20 Years	47,684	5,158	10.8
21 Years	46,171	4,596	10.0
BLACK			
Total Persons, 16 to 21	24,884	6,146	24.7%
16 Years	4,288	258	6.0
17 Years	4,422	748	17.0
18 Years	4,219	1,238	29.3
19 Years	4,188	1,461	35.0
20 Years	3,903	1,279	32.8
21 Years	3,864	1,162	30.1
Males, 16 to 21	11,843	2,938	24.8
16 Years	2,236	95	4.2
17 Years	2,300	372	16.2
18 Years	2,019	650	32.2
19 Years	1,814	715	39.4
20 Years	1,744	550	31.5
21 Years	1,730	556	32.1

Table A12, continued. Total and Black Persons 16 to 21 Years Not Enrolled in School and Lacking a High School Diploma, by Age and Gender, Wisconsin: 1980

Age and Gender	Number	Number Lacking Degree, Not Enrolled in School	Percent
Females, 16 to 21	13,041	3,208	24.6%
16 Years	2,052	163	7.9
17 Years	2,122	376	17.7
18 Years	2,200	588	26.7
19 Years	2,374	746	31.4
20 Years	2,159	729	33.8
21 Years	2,134	606	28.4

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, Detailed Population Characteristics, PC80-1-D51, Wisconsin, Tables 201 and 203.

Table A13. Years of College Completed by Total and Black Persons 25 Years and Older, by Gender, Wisconsin: 1970-1980

Years of College Completed and Gender	1970		1980	
	Total	Black	Total	Black
Total Persons, 25 Years and Older	2,329,796	49,915	2,705,388	78,579
Males, 25 Years and Older	1,117,946	23,523	1,289,644	35,795
College 1 to 3	102,273	1,532	181,717	5,503
College 4 or More	132,408	1,024	228,324	3,183
Percent with College Degree	11.8%	4.4%	17.7%	8.9%
Females, 25 Years and Older	1,211,850	26,392	1,415,744	42,784
College 1 to 3	128,601	1,802	206,806	6,069
College 4 or More	94,935	942	172,752	3,319
Percent with College Degree	7.8%	3.6%	12.2%	7.7%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics, PC(1)-C51, Wisconsin, Table 51.

U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, General Social and Economic Charactersitics, PC80-1-C51, Wisconsin, Tables 66 and 76.

Table A14. Number of Degrees Awarded in the University of Wisconsin System to Total and Black Students: 1976-1986

	Year	Bachelor	Master	Doctoral	Professional	Total
Total						
	1976-77	16,395	5,260	699	414	22,768
	1977-78	16,400	4,991	701	450	22,542
	1978-79	17,306	4,905	738	433	23,382
	1979-80	17,225	4,891	701	440	23,257
	1980-81	17,101	4,760	664	476	23,001
	1981-82	17,498	4,871	720	423	23,512
	1982-83	18,029	4,638	646	432	23,745
	1983-84	18,534	4,684	671	435	24,324
	1984-85	18,942	4,739	729	451	24,861
	1985-86	19,325	4,617	660	463	25,065
Black						
	1976-77	284	118	14	22	438
	1977-78	232	100	16	11	359
	1978-79	257	97	15	14	383
	1979-80	270	98	11	15	394
	1980-81	206	99	13	15	333
	1981-82	199	100	16	11	326
	1982-83	220	95	13	16	344
	1983-84	227	99	17	11	354
	1984-85	219	90	14	15	338
	1985-86	176	80	7	20	283

Source: The University of Wisconsin System, Office of Analysis Services and Information Systems, Madison, Wisconsin, 1987.

Table A15. Total and Black Faculty in University of Wisconsin System, by Gender: 1980-1987

	Total Faculty		Black Faculty		Percent Black	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1980-81	4,459	749	48	27	1.1%	3.6%
1981-82	4,468	748	48	22	1.1	2.9
1982-83	5,424	1,676	48	22	0.9	1.3
1983-84	5,650	1,366	51	21	0.9	1.5
1984-85	5,606	1,362	54	15	0.9	1.1
1985-86	5,672	1,432	55	19	0.9	1.3
1986-87	5,641	1,453	50	22	0.8	1.5

Source: The University of Wisconsin System, Affirmative Action Office, Madison, Wisconsin, Minorities in the Workforce Annual Reports.

Table A16. Total and Black Students Enrolled in the University of Wisconsin System, Fall Semester: 1977-1987

	Year	Undergraduate Specials	Bachelor	Graduate Specials	Masters	Doctoral	Professional	Total
Total								
	1977-78	11,306	112,826	3,203	13,079	4,554	1,562	146,530
	1978-79	11,841	113,685	3,314	12,978	4,548	1,568	147,934
	1979-80	12,281	115,430	3,765	12,954	4,628	1,571	150,629
	1980-81	12,236	120,450	3,616	13,103	4,537	1,557	155,499
	1981-82	12,628	123,737	3,250	13,209	4,607	1,540	158,971
	1982-83	12,447	125,208	2,635	12,716	4,796	1,552	159,354
	1983-84	11,448	127,968	2,924	12,641	5,066	1,646	161,693
	1984-85	11,411	128,325	2,807	12,479	5,213	1,701	161,936
	1985-86	11,304	130,350	3,136	12,609	5,368	1,779	164,546
	1986-87	10,754	131,077	2,818	12,657	5,359	1,853	164,518
Black								
	1977-78	316	2,850	52	280	96	55	3,649
	1978-79	279	2,929	50	318	99	55	3,730
	1979-80	337	2,867	76	254	113	59	3,706
	1980-81	291	2,956	60	285	110	54	3,756
	1981-82	271	2,989	49	267	113	54	3,743
	1982-83	276	2,869	50	248	106	60	3,609
	1983-84	272	2,861	50	251	104	57	3,595
	1984-85	291	2,763	42	238	93	61	3,488
	1985-86	269	2,694	58	209	98	54	3,382
	1986-87	205	2,607	52	207	91	50	3,212

Source: The University of Wisconsin System, Office of Analysis Services and Information Systems, Madison, Wisconsin, 1987.

Table A17. Post-Secondary Enrollment in Vocational, Technical, and Adult Education System, Wisconsin: 1981-1986

	1981-82		1982-83		1983-84		1984-85		1985-86	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	80,728	100.0%	87,028	100.0%	93,728	100.0%	134,530	100.0%	115,277	100.0%
Black	5,305	6.6	5,563	6.4	5,931	6.3	7,688	5.7	7,508	6.5
Other Minority	3,628	4.5	3,790	4.4	4,321	4.6	6,509	4.8	5,964	5.2
White	71,795	88.9	77,675	89.2	83,476	89.1	120,333	89.5	101,805	88.3

Source: Wisconsin State Board of Vocational, Technical, and Adult Education, unpublished data, 1987.

Table A18. Adult Basic Education (ABE) Enrollment in Vocational, Technical, and Adult Education System, Wisconsin: 1981-1986

	1981-82		1982-83		1983-84		1984-85		1985-86	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	8,777	100.0	7,767	100.0	7,619	100.0	6,597	100.0	7,598	100.0
Black	1,129	12.9	1,169	15.1	1,364	17.9	1,462	22.1	1,619	21.3
Other Minority	837	9.5	532	6.8	655	8.6	669	10.2	744	9.8
White	6,811	77.6	6,066	78.1	5,600	73.5	4,466	67.7	5,235	68.9

Source: Wisconsin Board of Vocational, Technical, and Adult Education, Annual Student Accounting/FTE Summaries, 1988.

Table A19. Family Income for Total and Black Population, Wisconsin: 1979

Income in 1979	Total Families		Black Families	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Number of Families	1,215,023	100.0%	41,743	100.0%
Less than $ 5,000	58,765	4.8	7,523	18.1
$ 5,000 to $ 7,499	68,651	5.7	5,089	12.2
$ 7,500 to $ 9,999	75,218	6.2	3,970	9.5
$10,000 to $14,999	169,062	13.9	6,021	14.4
$15,000 to $19,999	196,216	16.2	5,084	12.2
$20,000 to $24,999	200,316	16.5	4,503	10.8
$25,000 to $34,999	260,460	21.3	5,591	13.4
$35,000 to $49,999	127,368	10.5	3,107	7.4
$50,000 or more	58,967	4.9	855	2.0
Median Income	$20,915		$13,450	
Mean Income	$23,462		$16,712	

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics, PC80-1-C51, Wisconsin, Tables 71 and 81.

Table A20. Poverty Status of Total and Black Persons in Counties with 400 or More Blacks, Wisconsin: 1980

County	Total Persons*	Persons in Poverty			
		Total		With Related Children	
		Number	Percent	Under 18	5 to 17
TOTAL					
State Total	4,582,005	397,813	8.7%	139,418	95,750
Dane	309,698	29,981	9.7	5,455	3,420
Kenosha	120,649	8,420	7.0	3,307	2,178
Milwaukee	942,329	96,211	10.2	41,194	27,601
Ozaukee	66,246	2,208	3.3	824	559
Racine	170,218	11,884	7.0	5,089	3,383
Rock	136,407	9,818	7.2	3,686	2,490
Waukesha	275,954	8,592	3.1	2,964	2,185
BLACK					
State Total	177,023	51,018	28.8%	29,057	19,710
Dane**	5,188	1,544	29.8	677	339
Kenosha	3,032	781	25.8	404	281
Milwaukee	146,647	43,505	29.7	25,168	17,255
Ozaukee	421	18	4.3	5	--
Racine	13,600	3,312	24.4	1,960	1,328
Rock	4,601	999	21.7	539	352
Waukesha	754	4	0.5	--	--

* For whom poverty status was determined.
** County numbers exclude Blacks of Spanish origin.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics, PC80-1-C51, Wisconsin, Tables 72, 82, 181, and 187.

Table A21. Total and Black Families in Poverty, by Age of Householder, Wisconsin: 1969-1979

	TOTAL			BLACK		
	Above Poverty	Below Poverty		Above Poverty	Below Poverty	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
1969						
Family Householder	1,077,475	80,196	7.4%	26,725	6,517	24.4%
Under 25 Years	68,120	8,020	11.8	3,614	1,504	41.6
25-64 Years	844,455	47,482	5.6	21,767	4,631	21.3
65 and Older	164,900	24,694	15.0	1,344	382	28.4
1979						
Family Householder	1,215,023	77,140	6.3%	41,743	11,532	27.6%
Under 25 Years	81,180	13,601	16.8	5,993	3,329	55.5
25-64 Years	943,274	54,197	5.7	33,665	7,870	23.4
65 and Older	190,569	9,342	4.9	2,085	333	16.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Detailed Characteristics, PC(1)-D51, Wisconsin, Table 207.

U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics, PC80-1-C51, Wisconsin, Table 245.

Table A22. Total and Black Families with Female Householders in Poverty, by Age, Wisconsin: 1969-1979

	Total	Total in Poverty		Black	Black in Poverty	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
1969						
Families with Female Householder	89,960	23,615	26.3%	7,935	4,165	52.5%
Under 25 Years	6,295	3,437	54.6	1,421	990	69.7
25-64 Years	63,571	17,154	30.0	6,216	3,100	49.8
65 Years and Older	20,094	3,024	15.0	298	75	25.2
1979						
Families with Female Householder	133,313	33,423	25.1%	19,964	9,502	47.6%
Under 25 Years	16,400	9,165	55.9	4,403	3,053	69.3
25-64 Years	97,074	23,162	23.9	15,020	6,343	42.2
65 Years and Older	19,839	1,096	5.5	541	106	19.6

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Detailed Characteristics, PC(1)-D51, Wisconsin, Table 207.

U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, Detailed Characteristics, PC80-1-D51, Wisconsin, Table 245.

Table A23. Labor Force Status of Total and Black Persons 16 Years and Older, by Gender, Wisconsin: 1970-1980

Labor Force Status	1970				1980			
	Total		Black		Total		Black	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL PERSONS, 16 YEARS AND OLDER	3,003,385		72,273		3,532,459		115,228	
Total in Labor Force	1,777,409	59.2%	45,020	62.3%	2,266,079	64.2%	70,948	61.6%
Civilian Labor Force	1,774,008	59.1	44,900	62.1	2,263,413	64.1	70,789	61.4
Employed	1,703,629	56.7	41,151	57.0	2,114,473	59.9	60,941	52.9
Unemployed	70,379	2.3	3,749	5.2	148,940	4.2	9,848	8.5
Not in Labor Force	1,225,976	41.0	27,253	37.7	1,266,380	35.8	44,280	38.4
MALES, 16 YEARS AND OLDER	1,444,361		34,245		1,703,487		53,001	
Total in Labor Force	1,111,879	77.0%	25,207	73.6%	1,302,090	76.4%	36,159	68.2%
Civilian Labor Force	1,108,584	76.8	25,096	73.3	1,299,739	76.3	36,011	67.9
Employed	1,069,205	74.0	23,075	67.4	1,205,322	70.8	30,551	57.6
Unemployed	39,379	2.7	2,021	5.9	94,417	5.5	5,460	10.3
Not in Labor Force	332,482	23.0	9,038	26.4	401,397	23.6	16,842	31.8
FEMALES, 16 YEARS AND OLDER	1,559,024		38,028		1,828,972		62,227	
Total in Labor Force	665,530	42.7%	19,813	52.1%	963,989	52.7%	34,789	55.9%
Civilian Labor Force	665,424	42.7	19,804	52.1	963,674	52.7	34,778	55.9
Employed	634,424	40.7	18,076	47.5	909,151	49.7	30,390	48.8
Unemployed	31,000	2.0	1,728	4.5	54,523	3.0	4,388	7.1
Not in Labor Force	893,494	57.3	18,215	47.9	864,983	47.3	27,438	44.1

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Detailed Characteristics, PC(1)-D51, Wisconsin, Table 168.

U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics, PC80-1-C51, Wisconsin, Tables 67-77.

Table A24. Labor Force Status of the Total and Black Civilian Population 16 Years and Older, Wisconsin: 1981-1986

	TOTAL				BLACK			
	Base[a] Population Number (in thousands)	Civilian Labor Force Number (in thousands)	Percent of Population Employed	Percent of Labor Force Unemployed	Base[a] Population Number (in thousands)	Civilian Labor Force Number (in thousands)	Percent of Population Employed	Percent of Labor Force Unemployed
1981	3,515	2,371	62.2%	7.8%	112	63	44.5%	20.5%
1982	3,551	2,450	61.6	10.7	125	77	45.5	26.7
1983	3,555	2,435	61.3	10.4	112.5	69.9	45.7	26.2
1984	3,562	2,394	62.3	7.3	110	64	46.4	20.7
1985	3,574	2,374	61.6	7.2	146	99	48.0	28.6
1986	3,585	2,399	62.2	7.0	140	95	49.5	27.3

[a] Civilian Non-Institutionalized Population

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment 1981-1986.

Table A25. Occupation of Total and Black Males, Wisconsin: 1980

Occupation	Total Males		Black Males	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Males, 16 Years and Older	1,205,322	100.0%	30,551	100.0%
Managerial and Professional Specialty	254,354	21.2	3,526	11.4
Executive, Administrative, and Managerial	136,639	11.3	1,742	5.7
Professional Specialty	117,715		1,804	
Engineers and Natural Scientists	29,981	2.5	295	1.0
Health Diagnosing	11,445	1.0	96	0.3
Health Assessment and Treatment	4,427	0.4	49	0.1
Teachers, Librarians, and Counselors	39,463	3.3	791	2.5
Other	32,399	2.7	573	1.8
Technical, Sales, and Administrative Support	194,755	16.1	3,749	12.2
Health Technologists and Technicians	2,695	0.2	71	0.2
Other Technologists and Technicians	28,434	2.4	398	1.3
Sales	94,467	7.8	1,056	3.4
Administrative Support	69,159	5.7	2,224	7.3
Service	106,846	8.8	4,737	15.5
Private Household	281	---	7	---
Protective Service	22,036	1.8	680	2.2
Other Service	84,529	7.0	4,050	13.3
Farming, Forestry, and Fishing	90,693	7.5	178	0.6
Precision Production, Craft, and Repair	235,387	19.5	4,098	13.3
Mechanics and Repairers	75,116	6.2	1,184	3.9
Construction Trades	74,480	6.2	774	2.5
Precision Production	85,212	7.1	2,110	6.9
Other	579		30	
Operators, Fabricators, and Laborers	323,287	26.9	14,263	47.0
Other Machine Operators and Tenders	109,417	9.1	5,180	17.0
Fabricators, Assemblers, Inspectors, and Samplers	57,787	4.8	3,281	10.7
Transportation	63,769	5.3	1,564	5.1
Material Moving Equipment Operators	22,871	1.9	1,275	4.2
Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, Helpers, and Laborers	69,443	5.8	2,963	10.0

-- Less than 0.1 percent.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Wisconsin, PC80-1-C51, Table 102.

Table A26. Occupation of Total and Black Females, Wisconsin: 1980

Occupation	Total Females		Black Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Females, 16 Years and Older	909,151	100.0%	30,390	100.0%
Managerial and Professional Specialty	169,896	18.6	4,012	13.1
Executive, Administrative, and Managerial	50,547	5.5	1,291	4.3
Professional Specialty	119,349		2,721	
Engineers and Natural Scientists	3,332	0.4	75	0.2
Health Diagnosing	1,258	0.1	35	0.1
Health Assessment and Treatment	31,931	3.5	433	1.4
Teachers, Librarians, and Counselors	63,970	7.0	1,559	5.1
Other	18,858	2.1	619	2.0
Technical, Sales, and Administrative Support	384,596	42.2	9,786	32.3
Health Technologists and Technicians	20,794	2.3	616	2.0
Other Technologists and Technicians	9,147	1.0	294	1.0
Sales	96,705	10.6	1,509	5.0
Administrative Support	258,020	28.3	7,367	24.3
Service	190,767	21.0	8,497	28.0
Private Household	7,923	0.9	399	1.3
Protective Service	3,383	0.4	220	0.7
Other Service	179,461	19.7	7,878	26.0
Farming, Forestry, and Fishing	25,437	2.8	68	0.2
Precision Production, Craft, and Repair	19,946	2.3	821	2.7
Mechanics and Repairers	2,487	0.3	142	0.5
Construction Trades	1,463	0.2	57	0.2
Precision Production	15,964	1.8	622	2.0
Other	32	---	---	---
Operators, Fabricators, and Laborers	118,509	13.1	7,206	23.7
Other Machine Operators and Tenders	49,639	5.5	3,222	10.6
Fabricators, Assemblers, Inspectors, and Samplers	36,519	4.0	2,483	8.2
Transportation	6,013	0.7	278	0.9
Material Moving Equipment Operators	1,527	0.2	62	0.2
Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, Helpers, and Laborers	24,811	2.7	1,161	3.8

-- Less than 0.1 percent.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics, PC80-1-C51, Wisconsin, Tables 68 and 78.

Table A27. Industry of Total and Black Employed Persons, Wisconsin: 1970-1980

Industry of Employment	1970				1980				1970-1980	
	Total		Black		Total		Black		Percent Change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Total	Black
Total Employed Persons* 16 Years and Older	1,703,359	100.0%	41,151	100.0%	2,114,473	100.0%	60,588	100.0%	24.1%	47.2%
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	111,086	6.5	404	1.0	118,598	5.6	219	0.4	6.8	-45.8
Mining	2,682	0.2	38	0.1	2,473	0.1	68	0.1	-7.8	79.0
Construction	85,768	5.0	1,067	2.6	94,496	4.5	913	1.5	10.2	-14.4
Manufacturing	528,407	31.0	17,442	42.4	602,507	28.5	23,055	38.0	14.0	32.2
Transportation, Communications and Other Public Utilities	88,885	5.2	1,763	4.3	121,035	5.7	4,054	6.7	36.2	130.0
Wholesale Trade	59,526	3.5	1,270	3.1	79,267	3.8	1,215	2.0	33.2	-4.3
Retail Trade	279,956	16.4	3,819	9.3	348,156	16.5	5,792	9.6	24.4	51.7
Banking and Credit Agencies	22,047	1.3	263	0.6	38,267	1.8	1,157	1.9	73.6	340.0
Insurance, Real Estate and Other Insurance	42,590	2.5	705	1.7	66,773	3.2	1,835	3.0	56.8	160.3
Business and Repair Service	37,485	2.2	741	1.8	62,262	2.9	1,892	3.1	66.1	155.3
Private Households	16,121	1.0	881	2.1	9,555	0.4	478	0.8	-41.0	-45.7
Other Personal Services	41,982	2.5	2,124	5.2	41,929	2.0	1,511	2.5	-0.1	-28.9
Entertainment and Recreational Services	10,859	0.6	128	0.3	17,519	0.8	362	0.6	61.3	182.0
Professional and Related Services	311,190	18.3	8,967	21.8	435,609	20.6	15,308	25.3	40.0	70.7
Public Administration	64,775	3.8	1,539	3.7	76,027	3.6	2,729	4.5	17.4	77.3

* Does not include armed forces

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Detailed Characteristics, PC(1)-D51, Wisconsin, Table 168.

U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics, PC80-1-C51, Wisconsin, Table 101.

Table A28. Total and Black Householders in Owner and Renter Occupied Housing Units, Wisconsin: 1970-1980

Occupancy	1970				1980			
	Total		Black		Total		Black	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Occupied Housing	1,328,804	100.0%	32,864	100.0%	1,652,261	100.0%	56,048	100.0%
Owner	918,153	69.1	11,238	34.2	1,127,367	68.2	19,573	34.9
Renter	410,651	30.9	21,626	65.8	524,894	31.8	36,475	65.1

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Detailed Housing Characteristics, HC(1)-B51, Wisconsin, Table 32.

U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Housing, General Housing Characteristics, HC80-1-A51, Wisconsin, Tables 5 and 9.

APPENDIX B

Definitions

Urban and Rural

The Census Bureau defines urban and rural primarily on the basis of population size.

Urban includes:

1. places with at least 50,000 persons and a population density of 1,000 persons per square mile. These places, called "urbanized areas," usually include a central city (or cities) and the immediate suburbs.
2. places with 2,500–50,000 inhabitants (usually an incorporated city or village). In this publication these places are referred to as "other urban."

Rural includes places with fewer than 2,500 inhabitants and sparsely settled areas.

Residence

Residence in 1975

In determining residence both at the time of the census and five years earlier, college students and military personnel were asked to report their actual, rather than legal, residence if they differed.

Household and Family

Householder

The person who owns or rents the housing unit.

Household

All persons living in a housing unit (see housing) regardless of whether they are related to the householder.

Family household

Two or more persons (including the householder) who are related by birth, marriage or adoption and live together in a household.

Non-family household

A person living alone or a householder living with unrelated persons.

Income and Poverty

Median income

The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households, families, and unrelated individuals the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income.

Household income in 1979

Total money income received in 1979 by all household members 15 years and older whether or not they are related to the householder. Total income includes: wages and salaries, farm and non-farm self-employment, interest, dividends, net rentals, Social Security, public assistance, unemployment compensation, and other income. Income represents the total received before deductions.

Family income

Total money received in 1979 by all family members 15 years and older.

Unrelated individual income in 1979

Total 1979 income of an unrelated individual (a person not identified as part of a family unit) who is 15 years or older.

Poverty status

Poverty status is determined by comparing total income to the government-defined income cut-off known as a "poverty threshold." Poverty thresholds vary with family size, number of children, and age of householder or unrelated individual. The poverty status of all members of a family is determined by the relationship between the total family income and the appropriate poverty threshold, but the poverty status of an unrelated individual is determined by his or her own income.

Labor Force

Labor force status

Labor force status divides people into three categories: armed forces, civilian labor force, and those not in the labor force. In this publication we have included data only on those in the civilian force and those not in the labor force. We have not included data on persons in the armed services, who comprise only a small portion of the total labor force. Civilians who were not actively looking for work—including "discouraged" and seasonal workers—were not considered to be in the labor force.

Industry

The kind of business or industrial activity in which the person was employed or most recently employed since 1975.

Occupation

The kind of work the person has been doing or most recently doing since 1975.

Housing

Housing unit

A house, apartment, mobile home, single room, or group of rooms occupied (or intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Occupants may be one person, one or more families, or a group of unrelated persons who share living arrangements. (Those living in group quarters are excluded.)

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